

The Cornell Countryman



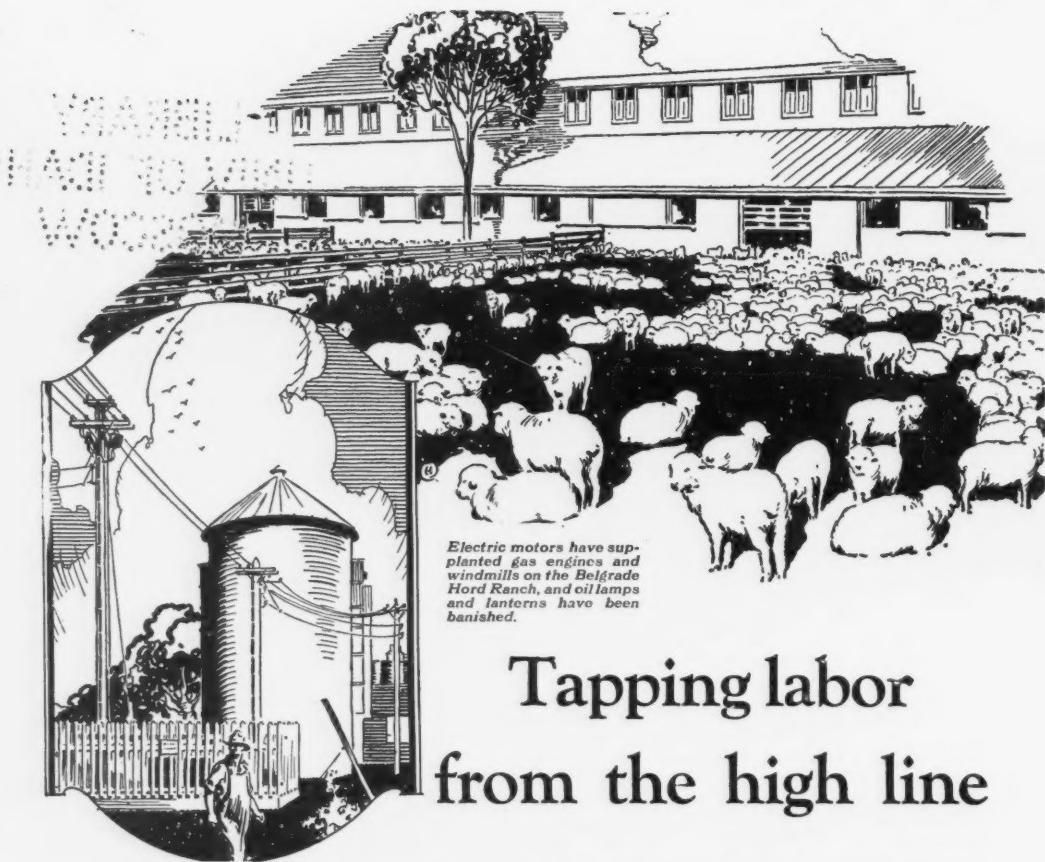
FEBRUARY
1925



Volume XXII

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Number 5



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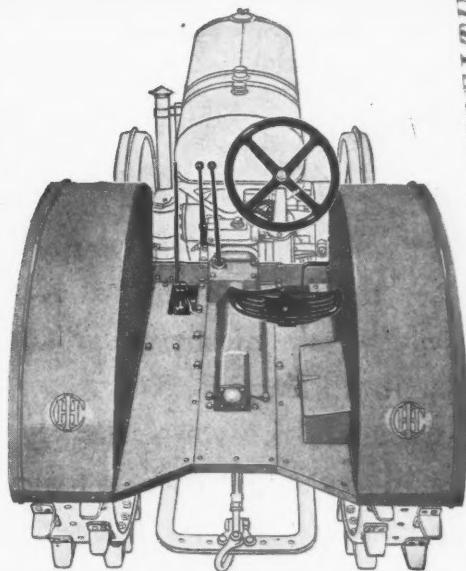
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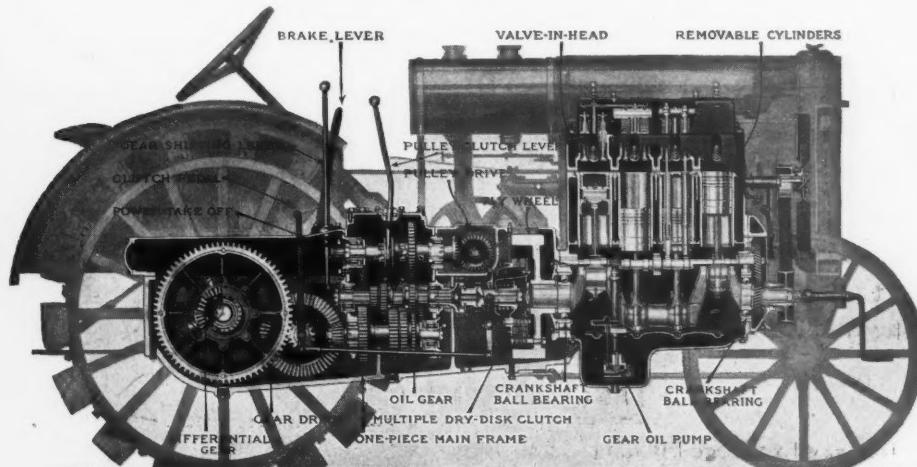
Then there are the many features carefully enclosed and protected within the unit main frame—such as the removable cylinders, the ball and roller bearings at 28 points, the throttle governor, the perfected lubrication, etc. You can see the crank-shaft supported by its main ball bearings, but you cannot see the life guarantee that goes with the crankshaft and main bearings. Everything is there, on top or inside. And this tractor reaches the farm complete with all the features named above.

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| How many of us as we counted well-remembered faces among our Farmers' Week guests have not paused to wonder at the large number who revisit the College every February? Or, looking at it from another angle, is our annual gathering attracting many new members aside from those who come to attend a specific convention or conference? Evidently the extension department has also done a bit of wondering along this line, with the result that an investigation was made and some interesting and enlightening facts were brought to the attention of "Dave" Cook, last year's editor of <i>THE COUNTRYMAN</i> , which he has correlated in the present article. | | | |
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| By Miss Ruth M. Kellogg who is an instructor in household management in the School of Home Economics at Cornell. She is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and has done work both at Columbia and the University of Chicago. She has already contributed to this magazine in two previous issues on the subject of household machinery. This time her topic is of a matter which concerns everyone of us and not housewives alone. | | | |
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Sunshine and Shadow

"Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose intense light narrows
In the white dawn clear,
Until we hardly see—"

From *To a Skylark*
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

FEBRUARY, 1925

Number 5

Farmers' institute

Who Comes to Farmers' Week?

By David S. Cook

O PINIONS have been variously given in the past as to the number of people coming to Cornell's annual Farmers' Week who were actually engaged in farming. Some questions have arisen about the percentage of farmers of the "r. d." or "real dirt" variety as compared with the number of "agriculturists" who attended the sessions of the state college's big gathering. Research into the motives that prompted such expressions of opinion would no doubt be both difficult and interesting. Needless to say nothing of the kind was or is likely to be done in that direction.

Recourse was taken, however, to the only known method which has the entire sanction of civilization for settling inquiries and honest differences of opinion, and in the spring of 1924 a survey was taken of the registration figures of the Farmers' Week of that year. As all who have attended these occasions in the past know, everyone, man, woman, and child, is encouraged to register, and the cards provided for the purpose have space for a variety of information. And, speaking as one who knows, if the writer may be pardoned an occasional personal comment, a truly splendid variety of information is sometimes given.

A place is given on the card for the home address of the individual, his classification in the college if he happens to be a former student, his occupation, and his previous attendance. These are the facts with which the survey concerned themselves. In addition to these, the guest may set down his temporary Ithaca address and his telephone number for the convenience of friends who may wish to get in touch with him during his stay in town.

Figures Tell the Tale

It has been rumored about the college that "this Farmers' Week business is getting to be an affair for the city farmers," or that it "just gives the county agents and extension force a chance to get together and chew the rag," or that "the farmers, the real ones, anyhow, are getting fed up on this kind of stuff," or that "the college isn't making any new contacts through Farmers' Week any more—they're all the same old stand-bys that come and warm the chairs because they've got nothing to do in the winter time."

Not all comments on this particular aspect of Farmers' Week have been like these. Fully as many or more have been heard that took exactly the opposite side of the argument, but remarks like the foregoing and a healthy state of inquisitiveness on the part of

the extension department, which is really the mainspring of the whole affair, prompted an investigation into the real figures.

Figures—dull and uninteresting figures—become the sinker that carries the line of reasoning to the bottom of the stream and allows intelligent conclusions to be brought up. A clear understanding of the compilations demands that certain allowances and classifications be made before the figures are studied, and to that end a few preliminary calculations are made.

The total registration for the 1924 Farmers' Week was 3,563. In considering first a classification by occupations, 1,103 did not indicate what their business was. That

leaves, then, 2,460 as a basis to work on in figuring percentages of persons in different walks of life. Of these, 1,122 men registered as farmers, and 464 women as housewives. Estimating, as seems fair enough in view of the other figures, that half of these latter are from farms, adding 1,122 and 232 gives 1,354 farmers and their wives. There is, of course, always the alarming possibility that it might have been 1,354 farmers and some other farmers' wives, but that danger is always present in statistical compilations, and should be regarded in somewhat the same light as the fallacy to the effect every fifth child born is a Chinese.

New Contacts Being Made

This figure of 1,354, to return from the digression, is 55 per cent of the total number of 2,460 who were thoughtful enough to fill out the blank about their business. This classification probably represents men of the "r. d." type, who actually run farms. It shows rather conclusively that the week is providing something more than "a chance for the county agents and the extension force to chew the rag." Likewise, it rather disproves the idea that the "city farmers" are the ones who are taking advantage of this opportunity to make new or renew old contacts with the college.

Which brings to attention the criticism that no newcomers are attending the affair. Figures, the trusty weapons of the statistician, can again be brought to bear on the problem, and a careful consideration shows that, subtracting from the gross total of 3,563, the 641 who gave no indication concerning previous attendance, 2,936 persons set down information about previous visits. Of these, 2,064 said definitely that they had attended the event in the past,



and the remaining 858 said they had not. This shows that approximately 30 per cent of those who gave information about their previous attendance were newcomers to Farmers' Week, and that new contacts are most certainly being made. Likewise, it may reasonably be expected that a large number of those who gave no information about previous visits were also newcomers.

Of the 858 who came for the first time last year, 268, or 31 per cent, were farmers. This, again, shows that Farmers' Week is really accomplishing its purpose and that at least 268 farmers became acquainted for the first time with Cornell and the library chimes and Glista Ernestine.

Another remark frequently made concerning the attendance figures is that most of those coming in for the week are former students, and that it is chiefly the "college farmers" who swell the registration. The records show a rather surprising tally here, and many people will wonder that only 600 of the throng that crowded the college buildings to capacity last February registered as former students. A fact for further surprise is that of this number only 262 were regular four-year students. The remaining 338 were winter course and special students.

These results would seem to indicate that a large part of the 1,122 farmers registered were coming to the college not to merely re-live their undergraduate days or to see their old room-mates, but to seriously get what the institution had to offer. Possibly "seriously" is an ill-advised word in that connection—one of the big aims of Farmers' Week is for everyone to have a good time and forget his troubles, if such there be, for at least the time being. But at any rate, it would indicate that Farmers' Week is being appreciated as such, and is a real help to the state's agriculture.

Many Professions Represented

Now to discuss the already much-discussed county agent extension group, which some persons rather thought was monopolizing the center of the stage. A single classification was made for extension workers, farm, home, and junior county agents, and representatives of rural cooperative organizations. The total was 127 for last year. Which seems to be such a small and insignificant number when compared to the total registration of 3,563 that the writer believes no further conclusion needs to be drawn. Possibly long experience in their various fields of endeavor has made them well-known, and therefore conspicuous, but the writer believes that a natural tendency to gather in certain spots, such as the center of Roberts Hall, and there discuss weather, crops, relations (business, personal, and fraternal), has made them inevitably a prominent and indispensable part of Farmers' Week.

Another list which was popularly supposed to swell the total figures to unwarranted proportions was the students in both the college of agriculture and the University in general. Only 89 Cornell students registered last year at the desk. It is true that many more were present, for the college is in practically full swing all during the week. All classes in the rest of the university are held as usual, and many of the ones in the college of agriculture. It would be very interesting to know the number of visitors from the lower campus who attend the sessions of the Ag college's display week, but of course no accurate check is possible, as they are not encouraged to register, and many of them merely take in one or two features that are of especial interest to them. A casual estimate would place the number at about five hundred for the week, but that is merely a guess.

A goodly number of the guests last year put down as their occupation "high school student," or "going to school." One lad set down on his card, "scholar."

Possibly he was one. Who shall dispute him? Still another said that he was a "helping father." There is no doubt that his, at least, was truthful. For the farm boy who does not "help" is a *rara avis* indeed.

A classification which has so much in common with farmers as to come under the general heading of "agricultural" is made up of florists, creamery managers, beekeepers, and sim-

ilar businesses. They attended to the number of 43 last year, and the general feeling is that they must have received some actual benefit, for many of them were previous visitors, and knew what they were coming for.

A not inconsiderable number of men from the various professions were present last year; 67 registered as doctors, bankers, reporters, lawyers, salesmen, and so on. The reasons for their coming are probably as various as the places from which they came.

Mere circumstances will always bring a certain number of persons to any large gathering, and some of the Farmers' Week visitors last year probably came more than for any other reason just because it happened to be convenient at that particular time to go to Ithaca.

Farmers' Week a Real Benefit

A few general conclusions would seem to be in order as these figures are thought over more or less carefully. For one thing, the writer believes that farmers are not "fed up" on Farmers' Week. Decidedly not. Two facts support this contention; one is that 268 new contacts were made with farmers last February, the other is that 854 farmers thought enough of the value of their previous visits to come again. Looked at from either standpoint, this cannot help being encouraging to the extension de-



Anything that moves never fails to attract attention at Farmers' Week

partment. Of course, it must be borne in mind that it is perfectly possible that both of these figures, as is the case with most of the other figures submitted in this article, might actually have been larger. The only figures that serve as a basis for calculations are the ones on the total registration, and these are undoubtedly under rather than over the real total.

Another conclusion which may be drawn is that there is a real benefit to and for the rural people of the state in this annual week of profit and pleasure. Times have been none too easy for the farmers of New York during the past two years, so that it really means something for them to make the effort and spend the money necessary to go to Ithaca. For, though everything in the way of entertainment, lectures, concerts and so on at the college is free, with the exception of the Kermis play, which is run by the students, it costs in both money and time to attend, and many make a real sacrifice to come. Carfare, meals, and lodging have to be paid for by the visitors, and for those who come from the extreme eastern or western

ends of the state, this is not incon siderable. And people came from Franklin and Clinton counties, Suffolk, and Chautauqua. There were guests from all but six of the counties, showing the breadth of the invitation and the wide acceptance of it.

These, then, are the folks who attend Farmers' Week. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, and all the rest come, but by far the greater number are farmers. Whether or not they get what they come for, or whether or not they come for anything at all besides a good time, a change of scenery, and a chance to get away from the chores and the pesky animals that are always hungry, is still another question—and one that does not promise an answer soon. It is the opinion of the writer, however, that if the main purpose of Farmers' Week is to make the people of the state acquainted with the ways their college can serve them, it is succeeding, and the people themselves, by their coming year after year and by bringing their friends and neighbors, have placed their seal of approval on one of the big undertakings of the college.

Oh There's a Battle Ground

Upon a hill there is a light
That burns like thought against the night
And through wild nature's crude domain
Where life has struggled with some gain
In gas and ooze and cells and sods,
In dinosaurs and maybe gods.

The trees are backed against the air;
The groundhog slumbers in his lair;
No wires are here; no wagon cuts
The hilly road in snowy ruts;
The fields are done; the stars are fled;
The world is as a world gone dead.

But this hill flaunts a human light
From mullioned windows on the night:
Someone is planning for the spring,
Or how to vote, or signalling
To Mars; or wrestling some wide thought
That ploughing in the fields has brought.

For Man is life's last pioneer:
As he does now so life will veer
Back to the brutal earth again
Or onward to the godly men;
And where a farmer lives Man's round
Of life, Oh there's a battleground.

Raymond Van Allen



A Problem in Money

Checks

Why We Should Use More Checks, and how to "Check Up" On Them

By Ruth M. Kellogg

NEW YEAR'S is the time-honored date for making new and good resolutions and for turning over new leaves, however; February or any other time is not too late for worthwhile changes or new leaves. The leaves here discussed are those of your check-book and two matters in connection with them.

To many people a checking account in some bank is taken as a matter of course and a necessity. However, some investigational work in New York state reveals the fact that a considerable number are without such a convenience. Altho banks are cordial to their small depositors some may feel they have too little money to start an account. In such a case the first leaf that needs turning is a right about face on this question!

One who has ever used a checking account can hardly imagine himself or herself doing without it; checks may now be freely sent any place in the United States in payment for goods or services and exchange is seldom charged, a cancelled check is always a receipt in itself, it greatly lessens the necessity for carrying money with one, also those who use checks instead of the actual cash fit in better with the whole exchange system under which we now live—that of credit.

The Burns Detective Agency estimates that 99 per cent of the small bank depositors make out their checks carelessly. Banks will tell you something similar. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that if alteration of a check or brand in its use is due to the carelessness of the drawer that the drawer must bear the loss.

The story is told that a certain man in Pennsylvania whom we will call Mr. X, gave his address as such and such a street and number in Pittsburgh, in care of Mr. _____. Search revealed the fact that this address was that of the jail and the man in whose care the mail was to be sent was the warden! It seems "Mr. X" has a keen imagination that he uses when serving a sentence. He thinks of an idea of some clever sounding invention, gets correspondence from an unsuspecting authority on the matter, then later, armed with this correspondence he goes forth. He goes to another man, explains that this invention is to be manufactured and that he will have no trouble at all to obtain all the money he wants for this purpose, however right at the moment he needs a few dollars, also he is entirely willing to accept a check. Imagine the discomfiture of the victim when his cancelled check comes back to him for an amount considerably larger than he made it out! Mr. X when again located, is induced to once more take up his residence in the jail. If the victim has been careless in the making out of his check he must stand the loss unless he can recover from Mr. X.

Yet the making out of a check correctly is a simple matter. Also many banks now have their checkbooks made up of "safety paper," so called because it is much harder to erase and remake checks made on such paper without detection. No matter what kind of paper is used, here are several points that should always be observed by each of us as we draw or write a check. Always begin at the extreme left of the line and fill in the line (see cut), write legibly and in ink, use all of the spaces, be sure your signature is always the same using only the one on file with the bank.

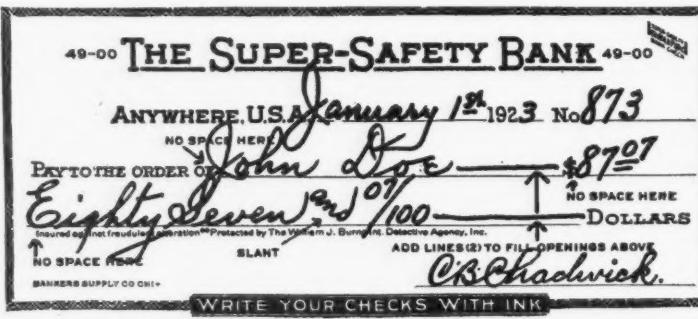
It is well to write the first figure of the amount for which the check is drawn so that it actually touches the \$ sign, the figures themselves should be sufficiently close that no one else can insert another figure, the latter holds

true also for the amount written in words. If you happen to make out a check with the amount in words and figures varying, the amount in words is considered the correct one. The habit of always numbering checks as drawn is a great convenience when checking up the bank statement. If you make a mis-

take in making out a check always tear it up and start again as you should never alter a check. Any alteration makes its acceptance at the bank questionable.

A check drawn to "bearer" has no place in ordinary usage as it may be cashed, with no fraud whatever, by anyone into whose hands it may fall. A check drawn in pencil may easily be altered by some dishonest person who might secure it. Or if you are careless about the way in which you sign your name. Sometimes signing John Henry Jones, another time John Jones and another J. H. Jones, do not be amazed if sometime someone cashes a fraudulent check using your name. How can you expect the bank to recognize a variety of signatures for you when you have only one signature or file with them? or a similar reason it is most unwise to be erratic in the style of writing you use. A variety of writings can easily lead also to a protested check (the bank's efforts to safeguard your funds) and this proceeding costs money.

We venture to say that tho the per cent of those drawing checks carelessly is rated high, that those who endorse carelessly or incorrectly is even higher. The first endorsement should always appear near the top of the torn edge of the check as you turn it over on its face, each succeeding endorsement appearing directly beneath the one above. Even tho your name is incorrectly spelled or not written as you usually sign it, endorse exactly as your name appears on the face of the check, or if the check has been endorsed to you, exactly as it is written in this endorsement, then in parenthesis beneath this first signature of yours, write your name correctly. The latter is of importance



The proper way to write a check

particularly if you are sending the check to the bank for deposit or are endorsing it to someone else.

In general, there are three methods or kinds of endorsement: (a) endorsement in blank; (b) limited or restricted endorsement; (c) endorsement in full. Endorsement in blank means merely signing your name "John H. Jones" as written on the check. It is the most common and also the most unsafe unless you are already at the bank ready to cash or deposit your check. This type of endorsement makes a check equivalent to a "bearer" check, in case it is lost or acquired by some dishonest person it may be cashed without any fraud whatever, the loss is yours or the one who has accepted it and not the bank.

The second method, usually as indicated above called a limited or restricted endorsement (sometimes called a spe-

cial endorsement) consists of writing, "Pay to James Brown" and signing your name below it. This limits or restricts James Brown as to its use, he cannot pass it to anyone else, but can only take it to the bank for cashing or deposit. No one but James Brown can cash it without brand, but it may greatly inconvenience him to be so restricted in its use, hence this is not a courteous endorsement.

Endorsement in blank is deservedly considered the best of all for general use. This consists of writing "Pay to the order of James Brown" and signing your name beneath it. This is equally as safe an endorsement as the second method and it also gives James Brown full freedom in its subsequent use. Would that more people would use such an endorsement!

Better Business? Maybe

Agriculture

Some Items in Our Present Agricultural Situation

By A. B. Genung

AGRICULTURE has taken a lot of punishment these last five years, but nobody has had to write its epitaph yet. Stricken with economic paralysis in 1920, operated on by the deflation specialists in 1921, bloated with indigestible crop surpluses thru 1922, revived by a mild injection of income into the cotton belt in 1923 and the wheat belt last season, it still survives and even shows symptoms of convalescence. Many individual farmers go down in the struggle, but farming goes on.

If one makes a brief, bird's-eye picture of the country now, the high-lights appear about as follows: The South has had two successive cotton crops, each worth a billion-and-a-half dollars, cash. Two pretty good seasons, in other words, giving opportunity to pay off most of its pressing debts and putting the cotton belt fairly on its feet. The great central corn belt, following the general collapse in 1920, finally managed to convert a three years' surplus of corn into pigs. It is now just working out from under the resulting flood of hogs. With prices of grain already high and hogs going up, corn belt farmers are more optimistic. The wheat belt has just had a splendid season, after four years on the verge of bankruptcy. In the vast range country of the Rocky Mountain region, the picture holds some contrasts: sheep growers are doing well and are increasing their flocks; cattle raisers are in fair way to being 100 per cent broke; the range cattle industry is in deplorable financial circumstances. The Pacific Coast is in fair shape, though because of drought and frosts, conditions have not improved the past two years.

Nothing in the country-wide production situation has occurred, since 1920, of so much significance as the short corn crop of the past season. The real surpluses still overhanging agricultural markets are those stored on the hoof: surpluses carried along in the multitude of beef cattle, of dairy cattle, of hogs. This short corn crop will operate on those animal surpluses much like a severe coal shortage would upon the metal industries. It is already pressing sharply on hogs, while the estimates are that the corn belt will feed out about 25 per cent fewer beef cattle than last year. The effects of this short corn crop will be felt for a considerable time to come, a harsh but powerful reducer.

As the stagnation in beef cattle is relieved, it will tend to lift one depressing weight from the dairy industry. It is bad enough to have low milk prices, but when cattle al-

most cease to have meat value as well, the dairyman is up against it all around.

New York, in common with New England agriculture, is under the pressure of a double-barreled difficulty. The poorer and more remote, eastern hill lands have been for years feeling the competition of shifted population and especially of western production. In New England this has reached the point where a considerable area of land formerly tilled has actually gone back into woods. On top of this long-time pressure, which has borne down heavily upon our important lines of production such as butter and grain, have come the post-war difficulties, involving our market milk industry along with the rest. It is a doubly uncomfortable period. Eastern farmers, generally, have their hands full. Many a man is at his wit's end right now to meet this spring's tax and interest payments.

How do things look for the coming year? Slightly better, on the whole. Milk surplus shows some signs of diminishing. The probability is that somewhat larger acreage of grain will be planted and, if the season is reasonably good, grain will be cheaper next fall. There will be a scramble for good seed corn this spring and wise men will get their seed early and test it carefully. If human nature operates as usual, there will be smaller acreages of potatoes and cabbage than last spring. Hogs will be higher priced next winter and an extra sow or two now might be good business on some New York farms. If real liquidation continues in beef cattle as it is now going on, all cattle values will tend to improve by another year. The sheep outlook is good as to wool prices and fairly so for lambs. In apples and high quality eggs, New York producers have splendid advantage of location and their outlook is moderately good. In general, the short-time swings in prices are more violent than before the war. This means even more advantage than formerly to those alert men who are able, at least part of the time, to buy supplies somewhere near the bottom and who occasionally hit a favorable market with something to sell. Good judgment dictated laying in a stock of feed early last summer. Good judgment would seem to dictate quite the opposite course for this spring. However, anyone who guesses on the future will be wrong part of the time.

Fundamentally, the post-war difficulties in agriculture are a product of the period of rapid financial inflation and

(Continued on page 150)

Agricultural experimentation

Recent Soil Studies

Some Experimental Work of the Agronomy Department at Ithaca

By A. F. Gustafson

THE department of agronomy now embraces all of the work formerly done by the department of soil technology and a portion of that done by the department of farm crops prior to its division three years ago. At that time a part of the former farm crops work was taken over by the department of plant breeding and another section of it is being carried on by the vegetable gardening department. Much work of interest to every Cornell graduate in agriculture, as well as to farmers in general, is being conducted on Caldwell field and on other nearby experimental plats belonging to the college of Agriculture. A number of these are listed and explained below.

Nitrogen Supplied by Legumes.—The nitrogen balance experiments are conducted in concrete frames because plots did not prove satisfactory for this purpose. In this work all of the legumes regularly produced in the state are being grown in rotation with cereals. The purpose of this work is to learn

the comparative effect of legumes and non-legumes on the nitrogen content of the soil and on the growth of the succeeding crops. Red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, vetch, field beans and soybeans are being grown. The biennial legumes and alfalfa increase the growth of succeeding cereals much more than do the annual legumes. The latter do not appear to have any advantage over grain crops or timothy in their effect on the growth of succeeding crops. In all of this work potash and phosphorus are supplied liberally since the object of the experiment is to ascertain which legume or non-legume best maintains the soil supply of nitrogen.

The effect upon the nitrogen content of the soil of leaving alfalfa meadow for different periods is being studied, as is also a similar question in regard to timothy. This work has real possibilities from the farmer's standpoint and in addition is of deep interest to soil scientists.

Nitrogen Supplied by Manures.—Two distinct crop rotations, one with and one without a legume, are being grown and several different quantities of nitrogen are being supplied to each in the endeavor to ascertain whether the use of nitrogen in manures (farm and artificial) is necessary and if so how much should be used.

Experiments With Phosphatic Fertilizers.—Acid phosphate and finely ground untreated rock phosphate, called floats, are used with manure and also with mineral nitrogen and potash. Both of these carriers of phosphorus in normal applications give satisfactory results on the Dun-

kirk soil of the experiment field. Everything considered, however, acid phosphate at its present delivered cost seems to be the better buy for the farmer.

Timothy Production.—In 1905, plots were laid out to study methods of fertilization of timothy. The rotation was corn, oats, wheat, and timothy three years, six years in all. All fertilizer was applied to the timothy crops as the work was begun, previous to the advent of the motor vehicle, when timothy was still an important cash crop. After three rotations the plan has been changed—part of the fertilizer now being applied for the grain crops. Nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and muriate of potash have

produced large increases in yield of timothy. With the present relatively high price of nitrate of soda and the very low field value of timothy it is doubtful whether nitrate of soda can be used with profit in timothy production. Farm manure proved the most economical single fertilizer for timothy. It was not supplemented with

phosphorus in this study.

Drainage Studies.—For the past 15 years the losses of lime and plant-food materials that soils undergo by the ordinary leaching by rain water has been under intensive study in the drainage tanks or lysimeters. Data has been secured on the losses of nitrogen, lime, magnesia, potash, phosphoric acid, silica and sulfur from the different soils used in the lysimeters. Of these the loss of lime is of the greatest economic importance when a soil is well cropped.

A study of the utilization of nitrogen from nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia and dried blood and of the loss of nitrogen in the drainage from soil receiving these carriers of nitrogen was begun recently.

Effect of Different Seeded Crops in a Crop Rotation.—

On other plots crops are grown in rotation continuously without fertilizer. In a five-year rotation of corn, oats, clover with timothy two years as compared with corn, oats, and timothy three years, clover has shown a very marked influence in increasing the growth of timothy the first year and a considerable increase the second year. Where corn and oats are grown with alfalfa three years the legume has had a very beneficial effect on the cereals following it.

Soil Type Studies.—Some of the more important soil types found in New York State have been brought to Ithaca in sufficient quantities to conduct fertilizer studies in galvanized iron cylinders and more recently in concrete receptacles. It is desired to know whether soils of



A section of the experimental plats at the College

the same type but from widely separated areas have the same fertilizer requirements. If so the soil survey will be a guide, or partial guide, to the use of fertilizers in the surveyed area.

Field Peas.—A study of field peas is being conducted to find varieties or strains which will mature at the same time as a mixture of oats and barley grown for dairy feed. A strain or variety maturing with a mixture of Cornelian oats and Alpha barley will be of much value and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by New York dairy men.

Grass Studies.—Ten different grasses representative of the important ones grown in the state are being studied. They may be observed at any time by those interested in grasses. Specimens may be brought in for identification. Here are grown the materials used in the crops courses. Farmers may get an idea of the relative value of the different grasses for hay or pasture by seeing them growing side by side. Six varieties and strains of millets and sudan grass are receiving similar attention.

Cereals.—In a similar way the growth habits and characteristics of a large number of varieties and strains of cereals are being studied and may be observed at their respective periods during the summer and early fall. This work includes about one hundred varieties and strains of wheat, six of rye, sixty of oats, fifty of barley and twenty of corn. This includes all types, varieties and strains of importance usually grown in the state and many from outside sources which may be of value here.

Legumes.—In all over 45 varieties and strains of the different legumes are being grown. This includes red, alsike, sweet, white, mammoth and crimson clover together with dalea or wood's clover, and yellow trefoil, in the regular varieties and strains. Red clover is being grown from a number of seed sources. Annual legumes such as soybeans, lupines serradella and cowpeas are included. Kudzu was planted but it did not survive the first winter under our soil and climatic conditions.

Alfalfa.—Twenty varieties and strains of alfalfa are being compared as to growth habits, characteristics, general value and ability to survive our winter climate. Very interesting information is being secured showing which alfalfas are outstanding in their good qualities and which are unlikely to have real value under our conditions. Grimm and Ontario Variegated stand out as excellent varieties while southern grown common strains produce so meagerly as to be of little value even though they may survive a few mild winters.

Much has been said recently in farm papers regarding the effect on the life of alfalfa of two, three and four cuttings a season. These are being studied in a limited way to determine the effect of frequent cutting on the life of the plant rather than the effect on total yield or quality of hay.

Outlying Fields.—In addition to the experimental work in progress here the department operates three outlying experiment fields. The oldest one, a leased field, is located on Volusia silty clay loam near Virgil in Cortland County. The work on this field is of a demonstrational nature, but is carefully conducted and closely checked as

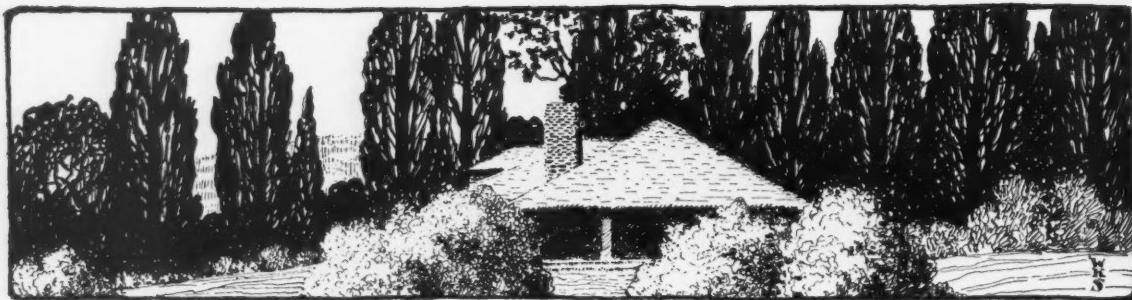
to treatment, seeding, cultivation and yields. A three-year rotation of corn, oats, clover is practiced. The first plat receives no treatment, the second an application of six tons of manure every three years on corn; the third, this quantity of manure, limestone and acid phosphate at the average rate of 200 pounds to the acre a year, all applied to the corn crop; and the fourth plat the same quantity of acid phosphate and manure without limestone. This field is located on a very poor phase of this type of soil. None of the adjoining land has been cropped regularly during recent years. As might be predicted the full treatment, manure, limestone and acid phosphate, gives the best results. Yields have been very satisfactory when the rather high elevation and the exhausted condition of the soil are considered.

Two other fields were secured in 1919. One is located in Monroe County about eighteen miles southwest of Rochester, four miles south of Churchville, on Ontario silt loam. This field of ten acres was purchased by the College. The third field is of similar size, located on Volusia stony silt loam in Allegany County near Alfred. The land is leased from the State School of Agriculture at Alfred. Similar fertilizer and crop production studies on separate series of plats are in progress on both of these fields. In the crops work mixtures of oats and barley, oats and peas, and oats, barley and peas are being compared with both oats and barley grown separately. Mixtures of red and alsike clover with timothy are being compared with red, alsike and sweet clover seeded on separate plats and with red and alsike together on the same plat. In the production of silage material corn is planted at different distances apart, alone and with soybeans, and soy beans are drilled solid and in rows 28 inches apart for cultivation. This is a three-year rotation. At Alfred the work is very similar but the rotation has timothy in addition to corn, oats and clover. The oats, barley and pea mixture is very promising, in fact, many farmers are already growing this mixture and find it a material aid in reducing the cash outlay for feed in milk production.

On the fertilizer plats at both Churchville and Alfred acid phosphate in one- and two hundred-pound applications is compared with a complete fertilizer, a nitrogen-phosphorus mixture and a phosphorus-potash mixture. This comparison is made both with and without manure. On the field in Monroe County the rotation is corn, oats, clover (red and alsike) and wheat, the fourth year seeded to sweet clover to be turned under the next spring for corn. At the Alfred field in a dairy section the rotation is corn (silage), oats (seeded to red and alsike clover with timothy) clover third year and timothy the fourth year. This soil is sour so limestone is used to secure a good growth of clover.

On additional plats this rotation is extended to eight years by continuing to harvest timothy hay. Different rates of fertilizing and manuring are being studied to determine their effect on the yield of hay and on the life of the timothy sod. In time the work on these fields will answer some practical farm crops, fertilizer and soil management questions. Similar work is badly needed for the sandy soils about the Adirondacks.





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Ithaca, New York

February, 1925

HERE is a certain satisfaction which comes from being a party to a job well done—and that in a nutshell expresses our feelings towards Farmers' Week. For seventeen years now we have stepped off the train in Ithaca, found the same familiar hills awaiting us, registered, and found a place to sleep, swapped stories, gained fresh ideas, and attended those same demonstrations which proved so entertaining last year. Not that our big family gathering—for that is in reality just what it is—does not attract new members. There are always many among us who are experiencing for the first time the surprises which have become more or less the order of things to those who have "week-ended" here before—and, therefore, the more thoroughly to be enjoyed. Time must inevitably alter the personnel of our big family; it is the spirit which lives on, unchanged and which puts the good old zest into the gathering.

Now were this an open discussion we feel confident someone would rise to remark that we were all wrong, and give as his reason for being at Farmers' Week a convention or conference he wished to attend, some specific demonstration in which he was particularly interested, or even that it furnished a good excuse to see how his boy was behaving himself. We admit the validity of such an argument in a limited number of cases. To determine just how few these instances are, we have but to refer to one of the leading articles in the present issue. The great majority of us like to rub elbows with the crowd now and then; it gives us a different attitude, something fresh to talk about, and an admirable opportunity to get a new

perspective on our farm and on ourselves; a chance to glance over things from the other side of the fence. Then too, to most of us, Farmers' Week means a vacation, a chance to cast aside responsibilities, to do just about what we please; it looks to us amazingly like a good chance to play—all together.

Spirit is an intangible thing, as are most of our emotions. We cannot define it, but we feel certain that when some three thousand of our best farmers in New York state get together at the College, there is bound to be some of it floating around loose and everyone will get his share. That's why we just can't help being optimistic about Farmers' Week. And we'll all have a good time whether we attend one day or six—it's the rule in big family gatherings like this.

We are proud to count THE COUNTRYMAN among those who have not missed a Farmers' Week in seventeen years and we have our record to uphold. So altho we have no old stove in the office to gather 'round, we have plenty of good heat and enough chairs for all who would come. Make it a point to drop in and talk things over between times.

THE new 1925 census of agriculture which is at present making excellent progress in the country districts of New York state represents a long and exceedingly important step in the efforts of our government to determine the financial and economic status of the American farmer. A thorough knowledge of the actual conditions existing within the industry is a necessity if Congress is to legislate wisely in matters pertaining to it.

The census is taken by the department of commerce in conjunction with the department of agriculture which will make it the basis for their annual crop estimates. The totals of farm acreage, land utilization, livestock, crops, etc., will give a cross section of conditions during 1924 and will be used in the preparation of estimates for each year until the next census.

It is, to say the least, encouraging that the government has realized the necessity of safeguarding the welfare of the farmers. Possibly we may even yet live to see some of the pre-election promises of farm aid develop as a result of facts brought to light by this census. Who can tell!!

WHICH reminds us that there is at present a tendency to dangle before the eyes of the farmer the vision of "increased production" as a panacea for all their ills. We wonder how much longer it will take some men to realize that increased production without greater marketing facilities is the essence of folly. For most farmers a lean year is a prosperous one, for the crops are small, prices are high and most everybody is satisfied.

WE ARE in receipt of several excellent pictures loaned to us for reproduction by the Anseco Photoproductions, Inc. The contents cut and the frontispiece in the present issue were secured thru the courtesy of Mr. B. B. Snowden and Ray Thompson of the Anseco staff to whom THE COUNTRYMAN extends its heartiest thanks.



Former Student Notes

Each year when the new editorial board of THE COUNTRYMAN steps into the shafts and draws the traces taut, ideas for a glowing year are uppermost. And that is as it should be. But as time goes on, and the new board grows into the job, the difficulties begin to pile up, and some of that pristine enthusiasm is lost.

But this must concern itself with the alumni notes, so we will make a specific application. The alumni editor really does want to publish for the benefit of your classmates articles about yourself and family. Perhaps this is one of the largest functions of the magazine—just to act as a sort of go-between for you and your classmates, a means by which you may in one letter write to them all. About fifty of you throughout the year write to us and give immediate information about yourselves. The other alumni notes which we publish are gleaned from all possible sources. Perhaps we hear of you through your fraternity, or maybe a member of the teaching staff has been in touch with you recently, or perhaps a chance word dropped during your visit to Ithaca is responsible for the note. At any rate, most of the notes reach us in a very roundabout way, and when one of the former students writes to us, after we have published an article about him, stating that we have called him Robert instead of John, or that we have placed him in the butcher business located in Seattle instead of Akron, we lightly excuse ourselves by the thought that considering the vague source of the note, it really might have been worse. Our intentions are good, but the support, we sometimes think, rather weak.

Now alumni members, and former special students, and winter course men, this is your department in the magazine, and we want to hear from you more often. Here's a plan! Do you suppose that you could drop a letter to this magazine on each of your

birthdays, telling us how you are progressing in your old job, or what the new one is, and how you like it, what your wife's maiden name was before she married you a few months ago, or what you have decided to call the new youngster. Maybe you have been elected president of something. Let your classmates rejoice with you.

The editorial board of this magazine passes along into history with the next issue. This is written perhaps to save the new alumni editor the trouble, and perhaps to make a final suggestion to you all. The suggestion then is this—will you write to us on your birthday? Now it's your move!

'01 B.S.A.—Adams Phillips who has recently been principal of the high school and teacher of vocational agriculture at Washington College, Tennessee, is now principal and teacher of vocational agriculture in the new consolidated school at Cranberry, North Carolina. He is also the supervisor of schools of the Cranberry Township. Address him at Cranberry, North Carolina.

'02 Sp.—Lester A. Parke writes that he is still in the same old job, namely, that of selling autos, trucks, tractors and farm machinery, and recent reports say that he is active in farm organization and is president of Cattaraugus County Farm Bureau. He writes that he has "no wife and no kid," but still finds life worth the living. His address is Gowanda, New York.

'06 Sp.—Ernest Kelly is head of the Market Milk Division of the Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'07 Sp.—The radio editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer is Frank A. Buhler, who writes that the Cornell Club of Seattle is a very active organization and well attended by the alumni.

'07 Sp.—L. F. Strickland is the inspector for N. Y. Dep't of Farms and

Markets, Bureau of Plant Industry. He was one of the organizers of the original spraying service in N. Y. State and since its organization in 1917 in Niagara he has each year acted as field specialist in carrying out the work here.

'08 Sp.—R. L. Spaulding is located at Box 653, Asheville, N. C., where he is the special agent for the Commercial Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

'10 B.S.—James H. Rutherford is manager of the Cleveland Agency of the Phoenix Mutual Life Association.

'11 Sp.—Eugene S. Miller is now an agronomist in the extension service of the A. and M. College of Texas.

'11 B.S.A.—William O. Strong has been transferred from Norfolk to Olney, Virginia, where he is connected with the Eastern Shore Experiment Station. He is classed as an assistant entomologist there.

'11 B.S.A.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Carlman F. Ribsam, who died in Trenton, N. J., on January 1, 1925. After desperately fighting typhoid-pneumonia for seventeen days, he finally succumbed and was laid at rest on Monday, January 5. While a student here at Cornell, "Rip" was a business manager of the COUNTRYMAN. After graduation he was associated with his father in the seed business in Trenton, and at the time of his death he was treasurer of Martin C. Ribsam & Sons Company. He was always active in Cornell affairs at Trenton, and served at one time as President of the Cornell Club. He leaves a wife and two small boys—living at 20 Dean Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

'12 Ex.—I. C. Reed is dealing in the retail meat and milk business at Oakfield, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—Anna E. Hunn is president of the Blue Bowl Cafeteria, Inc.,

at 68 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

'12 B.S.—Leon C. Pritchard, a member of the Ithaca automobile firm of J. C. Pritchard and son, recently took over the Buick Service Garage, which he is conducting in connection with the salesrooms of the firm.

'13 Sp.—Allan D. King is the assistant foreman in the milk receiving department of the Hershey Chocolate Co. at Hershey, Pa., where his address is 123 Areba Street.

'13 M.S.—W. Oliver Whitcomb is superintendent of the grain laboratory at Montana Grain Inspection Labora-

tory, at the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.

'13 B.S.—Dr. George C. Supplee is the director of laboratories for the Dry Milk Company. Dr. Supplee was an instructor in the dairy department, but left in 1919 and went to Adams, N. Y., in the employ of the same company for which he now is director of laboratories. Recently the company built new buildings at Bainbridge, N. Y., where Dr. Supplee is now located.

'13 B.S.—A. P. Williams, regional agent of the Atlantic division for federal board of agricultural education and formerly assistant state superin-

tendent of agricultural education, inspected the rural education department on December 15 and 16.

'14 Sp.—Wilber K. Clark is the field representative of the G. L. F. for Delaware County. He is situated at Delhi, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Thomas A. Baker is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Delaware. He was married on August 11, 1923, to Miss Ruth E. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Baker are at present living in Newark, Delaware.

'14 B.S.—John Cuddeback is farming, and obtaining most of his profits from the soil which he sells in the form of sand. Address: Port Jervis, New York.

'14 B.S.—H. B. Allen, now head of the department of agricultural education at the University of West Virginia, will take graduate work for his doctor's degree at Cornell during the second semester.

'15 B.B.—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Chappell announce with pleasure the arrival of a daughter, Catherine Marie, on January 11, 1925.

'15 B.S.—James B. Clark is a florist at Pasadena, Cal. He does business under the name of the Clark Chrysanthemum Gardens.

'16 B.S.—Harold E. Tenny is manager of the Sylvan Orchards, Inc., at Rock Tavern, N. Y. He and his wife have a son, James Harold, born on December 14, 1923.

'16 B.S.—Frank M. Tibbitts, who has been for the last two years the western manager of the *Dairymen's League News*, has recently become business manager of the paper, with address at 120 West 42nd Street, New York City.

'17 B.S.—Harold D. Macy is still chasing "bugs" he says, and is assistant professor of dairy bacteriology at the University of Minnesota. He writes that he took unto himself a wife, on September 20, 1924, formerly Miss Rachel Nelson of Minneapolis. They are living at 2176 Scudder St., St. Paul, Minnesota.

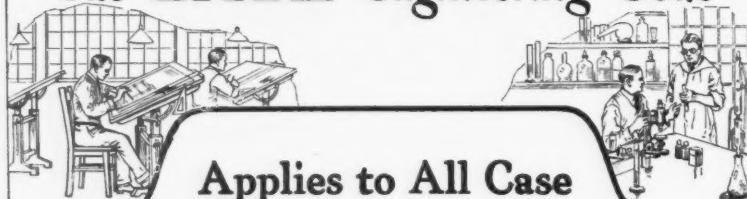
'17 B.S.—Seth Parsons is "farming it" at Sharon Springs.

'17 B.S.—Helene Tompkins is still teaching Home Economics in the high school at Norwich. Her address is 11 Maple Street.

'17 B.S.—V. J. Ashbaugh has been with the Dry Milk Company for several years and is now at Bainbridge, N. Y., in the capacity of assistant production manager. The company manufactures powdered milk, casein, etc., in three different factories.

'17 Ex.—Volney A. S. Avery is a

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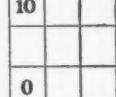
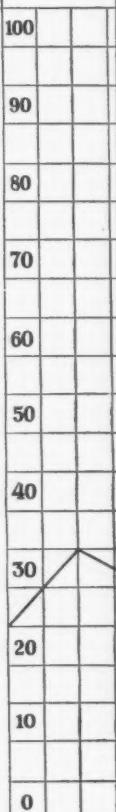
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florist at the Linwood Gardens, in Quinton, N. J.

'18 Sp.—H. Herbert West has been elected a member of the New Jersey State Assembly. He ran as a Dirt Farmer candidate, and carried the vote quite decisively. Since leaving Cornell, Mr. West has demonstrated his ability as a farmer, besides conducting a real estate and insurance business which bears his name. He can be addressed at Allentown, N. J.

'18 B.S.—James D. Tregurtha is a chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, 20 Bridge Street, Newark, N. J. He lives at 68 North Fifteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.

'18 B.S.—George T. Dibble is teaching accounting in the Armstrong Schools of Business. Write him at 1008 Spruce Street, Berkeley, California.

'18 B.S.—J. Ernestine Becker is doing experimental work in nutrition at

the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. She should be addressed in care of the Johns Hopkins School, Wolfe and Monument Streets, Baltimore.

'18 B.S.—Richard F. Lieke is an instructor at the Textile High School, 124 West 30th Street, New York City, at which address all of his old friends may locate him.

'18 B.S.—Alice A. Boynton and Archie O. Vaughn '22 W. C., were married in November. They are living on West State Street in Ithaca. Mr. Vaughn is employed in the Dairy department.

'19 B.S.—F. C. Deitz, erroneously dubbed "Beitz" in the December COUNTRYMAN, is head of the horticultural department in the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I. Until recently, he held a similar position in the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

'19 B.S.—Julius ("Dutch") Parsons is teaching agriculture to aspiring youths in the high school at East Aurora.

'19 W.C.—Edward J. Albert has accepted a position as superintendent of the poultry department at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. His new address is Blacksburg, West Virginia, Gen. Delivery. Mr. Albert has recently been associated with the American Incubator Manufacturing Company at Richmond, Virginia.

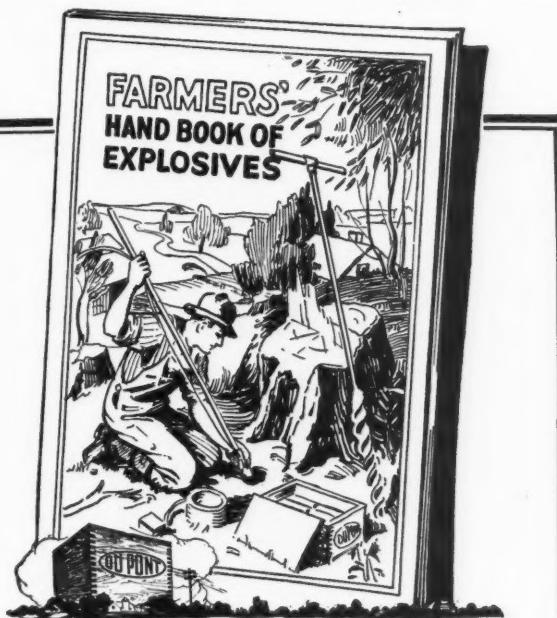
'19 B.S.—Percy L. Dunn, who has been an instructor connected with the extension department at Cornell University since graduation, has accepted the office of scout executor for Steuben County. He will be located at Hornell, and will take over the work about February 1. "Perc" says that this is more in his line.

'20 B.S.—Frederick E. Kast is government inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture. His office is located at 102 Warren Street, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Clarence Johnson is County Club agent in Ontario County. He can be addressed at Canandaigua, New York.

'20 B.S.—Edward C. Knapp is travelling for the Agency Department of the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. "Ed" succumbed to matrimony on July 12, 1924, when he married Annabelle M. Zumley, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are now living in Hartford, Conn.

'20 B.S.—Jesse T. Van Doren was recently appointed supervisor of the agricultural census to be taken in the



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'20 B.S.—W. A. Rodwell, ex-service man, who has been teaching agriculture at Chateaugay, New York, has been ill since early in the fall. He reports that he is slowly recovering and will soon be able to resume his position.

'20 B.S., '22 M.S.—Charles H. Merchant and Katherine C. McAllister of Ithaca were married December 31, 1924, in Ithaca. They will reside in Orono, Maine, where Mr. Merchant has a position on the college faculty.

'21 B.S.—Albert M. MacDonald is with the American Agricultural Chemical Company (crocker works) located at Buffalo. His address is 102 Anderson Place, Buffalo, New York.

'21 B.S.—F. Jean Bright is head of the clothing department of the High School at Plainfield, N. J. Her address is 103 East Seventh St.

'21 B.S.—Eugene Drake is with the Cudahy Packing Co., at Omaha, Neb. Since graduating, "Gene" has put in two years teaching at the University

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of Wisconsin at Madison, and one year at the University of North Dakota, at Fargo.

'21 B.S.—Ruby Odell has left Rochester, where she was formerly Assistant Dietitian in the General Hospital. She is now a dietitian in Hilton.

'21 B.S.—Samuel L. Althouse is copy editor for the *Poultry Item* at Sellersville, Pa. This is the magazine which does business under the slogan: "Where the Rooster Crows, the Item Goes." A letter addressed to Sellersville, Pa., will reach him.

'21 B.S.—Oliver E. Everett is western manager of the *Dairymen's League News*, with headquarters at 160 LaSalle Street, Chicago. Previously Mr. Everett was a member of the eastern advertising staff.

'21 B.S.—Alfred C. Lechler is in the real estate and construction business at Huntingdon Valley, Pa.

'21 B.S.—James C. McGahan is proprietor of the McGahan Parmley Co., who are florists in St. Petersburg, Fla.

'22 B.S.—Nathaniel A. Talmage is manager of a two hundred acre potato farm on the north shore of Long Island, at Riverhead. Part of the farm is his home farm, and the remaining fifty acres is land which he recently purchased. His address is Riverhead, New York.

'22 B.S.—Henry Schultheis writes in to tell of the removal of the landscape architectural offices of Bryant Fleming '01, to Ithaca; they are now located in the old Corson home. The change in headquarters arranged by Mr. Fleming brought two other Cornellians back to familiar scenes, John V. Larkin '20 and Walter A. J. Ewald '22. Schultheis is living at 403 College Avenue.

'22 B.S.—William H. Hutchings and Esther Davis '23 B.S. were married last July. At present they are

making their home at Hammondsport, where Mrs. Hutchings is teaching Domestic Science while "Bill" is assistant sales manager of the Buffalo division of the Ralston Purina Company.

'22 B.S.—Forrest B. Wright is an instructor in the department of Rural Engineering at Cornell. He is also selling life insurance.

'23 B.S.—Cary Hartman is salesman for the Purina Mills of St. Louis, Missouri. He can be located at 225 E. Jefferson Street, Butler, Pa.

'23 B.S.—"Al" John is at present with the United States Forest Service at Safford, Arizona.

'23 B.S.—Ralph Slockbower is a supervisor in the commercial department of the New York Telephone Company and is living at Ramsay, N. J.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Mumford is teaching home economics in the high school at Lynbrook, Long Island, and Lilian J. Roberts '23 B.S. is teaching at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'23 B.S.—Elsie Krey is teaching in the public schools of Washington, D. C. Her address is 917 Sixth Street, N.W.

'23 B.S.—Many will be interested in knowing what the Hower twins are doing. Lela L., who has recently been teaching in the Hazletown, Pa., schools, is at present at home, and is planning to go to Florida in the near future. Irene L., is teaching Home Economics in the high school at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., and managing the school's cafeteria. She is working for her master's degree at the Teacher's College. She can be addressed at Lake Mahopac.

'24 Ex.—Lyman A. Page, formerly a member of the editorial staff of this magazine, and Marian Schofield, of Jackson, Michigan, were married on December 18, 1924, at St. John's Epis-

It Leaves No Film

You would not varnish your skin nor smear your body with foreign substances as a substitute for a bath in pure water with a free rinsing cleaning material.

Yet whenever dairy utensils are washed with a cleaner containing a soapy base a thin and often invisible veneer of unrinse grease is left on the supposedly clean surface eventually to be absorbed by the clean sweet milk with which it will come in contact.



is an effective dairy cleaner not only because it is greaseless and free rinsing, but also because it leaves all washed surfaces virgin clean, pure and sweet smelling.

Wyandotte Cleans Clean



On the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the parent Wyandotte Product it today requires the services of over 2,500 distributors whose stocks are further supplemented by over 700 factory storage supplies as an organized representation in 20 foreign countries.

The J. B. FORD COMPANY
Sole Mnfrs. Wyandotte, Mich.
Offices in Principal Cities

Apollo
Rust-resisting Copper Steel
For Culverts, Tanks,
Flumes, Gutters, Silos, Roofing, Siding, Etc.
Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel galvanized gives unequalled service, above or below the ground.
APOLLO is the highest quality galvanized product manufactured. When Copper Steel is used it assures maximum rust-resistance. Time and tests prove it lasts longest. Sold by weight by leading dealers. KEYSTONE quality is also unequalled for Roofing Tin Plates. Send for booklet.
AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

How to get a 25 per cent Greater Hatch

*One of the country's greatest poultry
experts announces surprising
results of recent tests*

Harry R. Lewis, former Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey State University and one of the best known authorities in the country, is also a successful commercial poultryman. He uses his own flock for studying important problems of breeding, feeding, and flock management.

When Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast was finally put on the market, in response to a demand for a Yeast for animals, Prof. Lewis determined to see for himself just what it would do in increasing fertility and hatchability during both normal and unnatural breeding seasons.

TWO tests have been completed at Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I., with startling results.

The first test was made during March and April, 1924. Two pens, each of 320 Single Comb White Leghorns, all the same age and quality, were used. Both pens were fed the New Jersey laying mash and scratch feed.

The only difference was that one pen was fed Yeast, according to directions, in both wet and dry mashes. Yeast feeding was started two weeks before eggs were saved for hatching.

Results Are Conclusive

Out of 9,800 eggs saved from the non-yeast fed pen, only 59.5 per cent hatched. But out of 10,300 eggs from the Yeast-fed birds, 74 per cent hatched!—conclusive proof of the value of Yeast.

But like most other poultrymen, Prof. Lewis has had difficulty in getting eggs for hatching during the fall and early winter when production is generally low and conditions are most adverse. What would Fleischmann's Dry Yeast do under these conditions?

Two pens of 300 pullets each were selected from birds hatched February 9,

1924. Both pens were put under lights October 1, and forced for egg production. The same feeding methods were followed as before, with one pen receiving Yeast from the start.

Nearly Doubles November Hatch

Out of 600 eggs saved for hatching from the birds not receiving Yeast, only 29.3 per cent hatched. But out of 750 eggs saved from the Yeast-fed pen, 54.5 per cent hatched! *This was a 25.2 per cent greater hatch from the Yeast-fed pen—almost double the hatch of the pen not fed Yeast!* This showing was made even after 5 weeks of forcing, and despite the fact that it was late in November, an unnatural breeding season.

A complete report of these tests for increasing the fertility and hatchability of eggs, as carried out by Professor Lewis at his farm, has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York N. Y.

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-44
701 Washington St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La
Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission St., San Fran
cisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.
Please send me your new bulletin on increasing fer
tility and hatchability.

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.....

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copal Church, in Ithaca. After a few weeks spent in New York, the couple will leave for a wedding trip abroad.

'24 M.F.—W. B. MacMillan is a "scrub" professor in the Penn State Department of Forestry. His address is 250 South Burrows Street, State College, Pa.

'24 B.S.—Elizabeth Brown is teaching Home Economics at Burgettstown, Pa.

'24 B.S.—Alfred A. (A1) Doppel is an assistant instructor in the forestry department at Cornell. He is also taking graduate work in the department.

Better Business? Maybe

(Continued from page 141)

still more rapid deflation, with their violent disruption of price relationships. Incidentally, the situation is aggravated by a hundred and one factors—tariff rivalries, resistance of organized industry and labor, high freight rates, European poverty, and so on. This deflation malady is a very deep-seated disease, so much so that it has resisted all cures and has almost defied diagnosis. The political doctors have thumped the tom-toms and made big medicine, but taxes and interest go right on regardless. The reassuring fact in all this trouble is that the business of farming can not be closed down. As Professor Warren says, every farm will continue to be owned by somebody. The problem is to hang on.

**KERR'S
LIVELY CHICKS**

From an egg to a lively chick—how to raise them for the first month

Raise
HEAVY LAYERS
—in five months' time

Kerr's special mating Lively Chicks are sired by birds raised on our own breeding farms. Pullets of these strains have just won high honors for us in the Vineland and Bergen County Egg Laying Competitions.

Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are pure-bred born egg producers. They have a long ancestry of heavy producers back of them. 100% live delivery of sturdy, vigorous chicks guaranteed on every order.

Lively Chicks will lay in five months' time. Our book, "How to raise baby chicks—and make them lay in five months," tells you how to start profitable laying—and keep it up. Write for it, together with "The Poultry Outlook for 1925" and our low prices—Free.

The Kerr Chickeries, Inc.

(Member International Baby Chick Assn.)

Newark, N. J.—Box No. 87
Frenchtown, N. J.—Box No. 87
Springfield, Mass.—Box No. 87
Syracuse, N. Y.—Box No. 87

We are all interested in the same thing

THE very reason that the Purina Mills are employing agricultural college graduates and co-operating with hundreds of county agents is that these men understand the necessity of supplying farmers with rations that will cut their cost of producing milk, eggs, pork and beef.

It is to Lower the Farmer's Production Costs

Every man has his "hunch" as to the economy of commercial rations. But you as a scientific man know that it is a matter of plain commonsense to use whichever ration is going to lower your cost of production. If you can be convinced, *by actual test*, that home grown feeds balanced with a commercial feed can lower your cost of production more than your home grown feed *alone*—then it is a simple matter of economy and good business to use the commercial feed.

Every checkerboard bag of Purina Chows is sold upon that basis. Record sheets are distributed *free* by Purina Mills and milk scales are supplied at *cost*. Every Purina feeder is instructed to keep daily records of his production and of his feed cost.

If home grown feeds balanced with Purina Chows did not pass this test, Purina Mills would never have grown to its present proportions.

Purina Chows are made by a 30-year old organization of scientific men like you, who realized the advantages to the farmer in having central mills for mixing, cleaning and balancing ingredients—central laboratories for testing and analyzing—central buying organizations for securing the finest ingredients at reasonable prices. Purina Chows are the product of these centralized plants. They are the very mixture each scientific farmer would make at home if he had the equipment and *all* the ingredients of tested quality.

We extend to you an invitation which we earnestly hope you will accept. It is an invitation to visit one of the busy mills of an organization which is *applying* the principles of feeding which you are studying at Cornell.

PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Buffalo, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Texas

Nashville, Tenn.
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Minneapolis, Minn.



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Manufacturers of Cornell Poultry Appliances

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We cordially invite you to inspect our New Building

Make this your headquarters while down town. Visit our various departments of agricultural and poultry appliances. Rest room for the ladies with every facility for rest and comfort. There is no obligation to buy. We hope we may welcome you here.

TREMAN, KING & CO.

One of the Finest Hardware Stores in America

DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS VIE FOR FARMERS' WEEK HONORS

Numerous Attractions to Amuse Each and Everyone

Faculty and students of the Ag College are busy completing their plans for the eighteenth annual Farmers' Week, which it is believed will be the biggest and most successful ever held.

An appalling array of noted personages has been secured to speak. Among them are Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the College of Agriculture, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader in welfare work and prominent in the passage of the suffrage amendment, Dr. G. F. Warren, foremost authority in this country on farm management and agricultural economics, Dr. G. A. Works, head of the department of rural education—and a host of others.

Unique Program Planned

Every department is planning a unique program of lectures, demonstrations, and discussions which no one can afford to miss. The student livestock show promises to be the center of attraction of the animal husbandry department on Thursday. The Eastman Stage oratorical contest has long been a drawing card on Thursday evening of Farmers' Week.

The annual Kermis offers two charming plays, which will attract the usual crowds to Bailey Hall on Friday evening.

The school of home economics has planned a program which will surprise and delight the home folks.

As usual, student committees will make the visitors feel at home—will find them rooms to live in while here, register them in Roberts Hall, guide them about the campus, feed them, give them reliable information on any topic, and do the many little things which will help our guests to enjoy their visit to the Ag College and will make them want to come again next year.

Students Feed Guests

Feeding the hungry multitudes that come for Farmers' Week has always been a problem, and with indications of a larger attendance than ever before, the students have again been called on for help in handling the situation.

Three lunch rooms, besides the dormitory cafeteria, will be open every day except Wednesday. Frigga Fylgæ will have a lunch counter in the basement of Roberts Hall, which will be open all day for those who wish to appease their appetites. The Forestry Club will run its usual eating place, and further spread its fame for hot waffles and maple syrup. The Round Up Club will run a restaurant in the animal husbandry building for the benefit of those who happen to be out near Varna around meal time.

On Wednesday the annual get-together luncheon will be held in the old armory. Arrangements have been made to feed at least three thousand people. Large placards will guide visitors to their own county tables.

PHILLIPS CONDUCTS COURSE FOR ADVANCED BEEKEEPERS

Noted Authorities on Apiculture Speak to Short Course Men

Professor E. F. Phillips, head of the apiculture department, spent two weeks of January at the Ontario College of Agriculture at Guelph, Ontario, where he took part in a short course in beekeeping. He returned to Ithaca to direct the short course for advanced beekeepers which opened January 13.

The department of entomology gave a short course in advanced beekeeping during the week of January 25. Professor E. F. Phillips had charge of the course.

Lectures and demonstrations were given by several noted authorities in apiculture: Professor J. G. Needham, of the entomology department, Cyrille Vaillancourt, apiculturist of the department of agriculture at Quebec, C. P. Dadant, editor of the *American Bee Journal*, E. R. Root, president of the largest beekeepers' supply corporation, George S. Demuth, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and N. E. Phillips, extension specialist in apiculture from Pennsylvania State College.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES TO ITHACA FARMERS' WEEK

Nine New York railroad companies have followed their custom of previous years in reducing the rates for visitors coming here for Farmers' Week. With the exception of the Long Island, New York, and Putnam division of the New York Central, round trip tickets from any point in the state will be sold for three-fourths of the usual price.

These reductions will be in effect from February 8-14 only, with the return limit to the original starting point not later than February 18. The reduced rate will help many farmers considerably in financing their trip to Ithaca.

NEWSPAPER MEN CONFER

The fifth annual newspaper conference will be held on February 9 and 10 in conjunction with Farmers' Week. Daily and weekly papers will be judged on make up and contents, and awards will be made.

The annual banquet for members of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, and for the students in the journalism courses will be given on Monday night.

KERMIS CASTS SELECTED FOR ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Students to Stage Comedy Dramas in Bailey Hall

The Kermis plays will be given Friday, February 13, which goes to show that in this enlightened age there are a few people who are not superstitious. In fact, the committee in charge expects that these plays will creditably uphold the high standard established by the Kermis plays in the past. Contrary to the usual custom of giving one three act play, the committee this year presents two one act comedy dramas. This was finally decided upon after much criticism both pro and con, and after due consideration of the many suggestions offered.

The Plots

The scene for "Old Things," by Judson Genung '27, is laid in a small New England village. The action takes place in a quaint tea room, which displays for sale curious "antiques," manufactured in the cellar by the old man who runs the place. An interesting situation is created by "sponging" relatives, but the old man settles all difficulties in a very unexpected manner.

The action for "Such Is Life," by Ruth Northrop '25, takes place on a truck farm in southern New York. A College graduate, in the guise of a "hobo," falls in love with the farmer's daughter. Quarrels about who shall use the family car provide many laughable situations. A thrilling automobile accident contributes a touch of real drama.

The Casts

The cast for "Old Things": "Aunt Flora," with taking ways, Ellen Wing '25; "Harvey Thompson," Aunt Flora's husband, H. R. Makuen '25; "Agnes," a pretty young waitress, Norma Wright '27; "Mr. Clay," a dealer in home-made antiques, G. W. Sullivan '26; "James," Mr. Clay's nephew, H. M. Summers '26; "Winnie," a precise old woman, Miss C. B. Culver '26; Aunt Flora's meek little son, C. F. Blewer '28; "Mrs. Winch," who bought one of the "Antiques," Miss I. B. Pasco '26.

The characters in "Such Is Life" are: "Billy Davis," interested in journalism, H. I. Frederick '25; "Ella," his fiancée, Catherine MacLeod '28; "Johnny Bingham," an educated hobo, William Georgia '25; "Helen," the farmer's sweet young daughter, M. Humeston '28; "Mr. Bingham," Johnny's genial father, G. C. Strong '25; "Mr. Davis," Billy's father, D. H. Krouse '25; "Jimmy Davis," the black sheep, J. A. Clark '28; "Howard Davis," Billy's young brother, P. E. Spahn '25; "Mac," a hired man, G. Hansel, W. C.; "Polski," a Polish farm hand, J. E. Frazer '26; "Hank," a good natured teamster, L. R. Blanding '27.

**KING OF FRUITS DISCUSSED
BY STATE APPLE GROWERS**

Information for Horticulturists by
Tree and Plant Experts

The seventh annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was held in the Exposition Buildings in Edgerton Park at Rochester on January 14, 15, and 16. Large attendance and unusual interest in the many talks and discussions made this a most successful meeting. Experts in tree and plant diseases and in all phases of horticulture were in attendance with the latest information for the fruit-grower. There was an unusual opportunity for obtaining this valuable knowledge in regard to the growing, packing, and marketing of fruit, and also the inspiration of association with men whose problems were similar.

Six Minute Men Talk

One of the main features of the program was the six minute rapid-fire talks by various men noted in their special lines of work. Besides these short talks there were the customary longer addresses. One of the speeches which created the most favorable comment was given by Professor H. H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department of the college on "Apple Scab and Its Control." Other speakers were, Professor W. I. Myers of the ag ec department of the college, Dr. R. H. Roberts from the University of Wisconsin, one of the foremost horticultural scientists in the country, and Hon. Seymour J. Lowman, lieutenant governor of New York. These were some of the headliners of the affair. Besides the many lectures the usual discussions, question and answer, periods were held each afternoon.

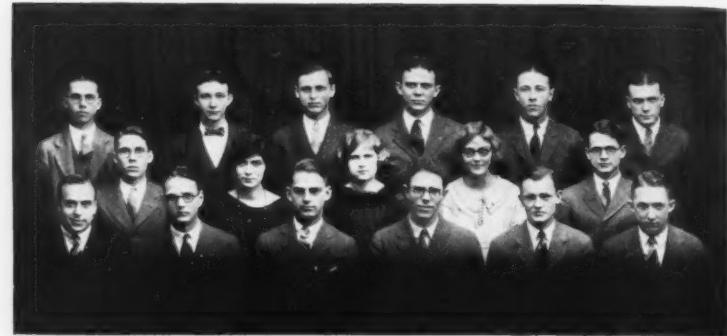
The fruit exhibit was above par this year both in quality and quantity. The industrial exhibit of spray engines and other farm equipment assumed greater proportions than at any of the previous meetings, and attracted no little attention.

**STATE EGG RAISERS EXHIBIT
AT FARMERS' WEEK SHOW**

As a feature of Farmers' Week the poultry department will hold an egg show, which will take the place of the exhibit heretofore held at the poultry production show in the fall.

It is open to all poultrymen in New York state, and three general classifications will be made, general, junior, and student classes. The last class is open to all students who have taken or are taking work in the department.

The prizes to be given include twelve white leghorn baby chicks, twelve American breed baby chicks, subscriptions to poultry magazines, and a silver cup for the sweepstakes. Officials of the poultry department hope that through shows of this kind they can bring about a more economic production of eggs as well as better sorting, packing, and grading. The judging, which will be done by members of the poultry department staff,



THE STAFF

Top row—La Mont, Zautner, Taft, Britt, Mason, Blanchard
Center row—Belden, McMillan, Chappell, Clapp, Ham
Bottom row—McNeil, Reeves, Ackerman, Bump, Webber, Richman

will be conducted in such a manner as to give both producers and consumers a better understanding of eggs and their qualities.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor P. J. Kruse, of the rural education department, will be on sabbatic leave during the second semester. He plans to do some studying and writing while visiting Harvard and Columbia Universities before returning to Cornell for summer school.

Assistant Professor T. J. McInerney, of the dairy department, who will be on sabbatic leave during the coming term, expects to do research work in the chemistry department with Dr. F. R. George.

Assistant Professor Claribel Nye went to New York, December 29, for a meeting of the executive committee of the New York State Home Economics Association, of which she is the legislative chairman.

Professor George A. Works, of the rural education department, spoke to the agricultural teachers of Chautauqua County at Jamestown on January 17.

Professor J. M. Sherman, head of the dairy department, has been re-elected secretary of the American Bacteriology Society.

Professor J. E. Rice, of the poultry department, addressed a meeting of poultrymen at Trenton, New Jersey, on January 15.

Professor Heinicke, of the pomology department has returned from his recent trip to Europe to resume his duties in the college the second term.

TWO AND ONE

Three new babies, the youngest two weeks old, have been brought as "cases" for the senior class in nutrition in domecon. The students are directing the diet for the babies as a problem in infant feeding under the direction of Miss Helen Monsch.

**PLANT PATH PROFS PLAN
BETTER CHINESE CROPS**

As a part of the famine prevention program in China, a project has been drawn up involving the cooperation of the University of Nanking, the International Education Board, and Cornell University, for the purpose of furthering the plant breeding work at Nanking. The officials of the Nanking institution feel very strongly the need for crop improvement and have asked for assistance from the department of plant breeding here.

Under the proposed plan, which has been approved by the three cooperating agencies, members of the plant breeding staff will spend their sabbatic leaves at the University of Nanking and will thus have active supervision of the plant breeding work with many of the important food crops.

Professor H. H. Love will be the first to go from Ithaca, leaving here early in March. He will spend at least six months at Nanking and will organize the work for the first year. Professor C. H. Myers will follow Dr. Love, and will have charge of the planting and harvesting for the crop season of 1926. Other members of the plant breeding staff will continue the work in following years.

One of the main purposes, in addition to the actual improvement of crops, is the training of a local staff of workers at Nanking to continue the work in the future. The cooperation will extend over a period of from five to ten years or until such time as this local staff is able to take it over without further help.

CANNERS CAN KNOWLEDGE

Sixty members attended the school for canners and canners' field men held here on January 6-9. These four-day schools were started last year for the purpose of giving the canners' field men up-to-date material on cultural methods of growing canning crops and an appreciation of the farmers' problems.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten opened the school with an address of welcome. From then until the last day the students had a full schedule of labs and lectures.

February, 1925

The Cornell Countryman

155

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

Lucky Night to See
“*SUCH IS LIFE*”

by RUTH A. NORTHROP '25

“*OLD THINGS*”

by JUDSON W. GENUNG '27

KERMIS PLAYS



In which you will learn the mysteries of manufactured
antiques and accidents of automobiles and love



BAILEY AUDITORIUM

8 P. M.

50 Cents

Friday, February 13, 1925

STUDENTS' LIVESTOCK SHOW RIVALS THE INTERNATIONAL

Exhibition Develops Into a Matter of Personal Pride

The most important feature of the an hus department's program for Farmers' Week is the students' live-stock show, which will be held on Thursday, February 12. Each year this exhibit is the center of attraction, and this time, judging by the enthusiasm shown by the students, it bids fair to be better than ever.

The show is essentially a student affair, put on for the entertainment and instruction of the guests of the college. So much interest is shown by the students that it always develops into a matter of individual pride to fit the animals. More animals are being fitted this year than ever before. The men draw their animals by lot a month before the exhibition, and immediately begin scrubbing and brushing them into shape. Each day they are cleaned and trained, that they make the best impression on the judge. Many a tedious hour is spent making some wily calf lead well or stand squarely.

Dr. Gay to Judge

Dr. Carl W. Gay '99 will handle the judging part of the show. He is a graduate of the Veterinary College and for many years has been the head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Ohio.

The usual livestock judging contest for high schools and state schools will be held on Thursday morning. The younger members of the state's farming communities show great interest in this feature of Farmers' Week and many schools are represented by teams each year.

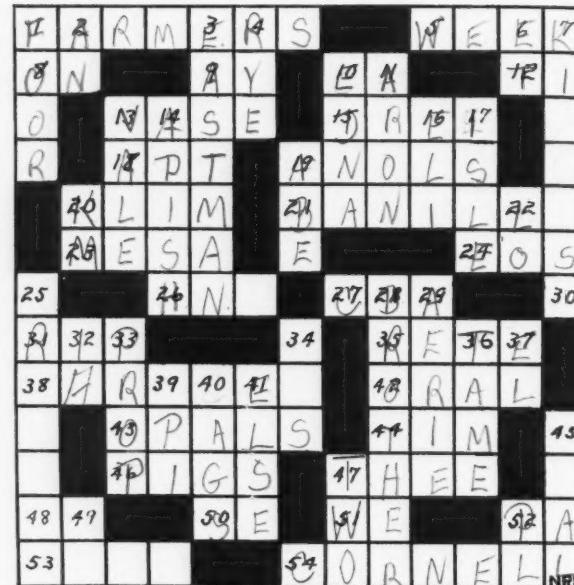
EASTMAN STAGE ORATORS CHOOSE TIMELY TOPICS

The Eastman Stage Prize Speaking Contest will be held in Bailey Hall on the evening of February 12, during Farmers' Week.

At this time six would-be Daniel Websters will spit smoke and fire to the visiting farmers and incidentally to the listening judges. The orator with the most smoke receives a little token of victory amounting to one hundred dollars to be exact. The students participating and the subjects of their respective speeches follow: A. Ackerman '25, "Do We Want Another War?"; H. I. Frederick '25, "The St. Lawrence Ship Canal"; Miss J. Fried '25, "The International Spirit in Agriculture"; C. E. Paine '25, "Must We Lose the Country Church?"; Miss H. J. Smith '25, "The Rural School"; H. T. Huckle '26, "The Farm Bureau."

NOTED FORESTER SPEAKS

Dr. Carl A. Schenck, Forstmeister of Darmstadt, Germany, formerly director of Biltmore Forest Academy, and author of many books on forestry, addressed the Forestry Club at its meeting January 12. His topic was "Present Conditions in European Forests."



FARMERS' WEEK ATTRACTIONS

(Horizontal)

- (Horizontal)**

 1. Those who till the soil.
 2. Indefinite article.
 3. Donator of a prize for public speaking.
 4. Cereal grass.
 5. A part of a year.
 6. Conjunction (Lat.)
 7. Ah!
 8. A preposition.
 9. A six letter word enacted Farmers' Week.
 10. A degree conferred by the Engineering College.
 11. A woman's name.
 12. The twentieth letter of the alphabet.
 13. A man's name.
 13. A decorative vessel.
 14. A valley.
 15. Three in German.
 16. Appropriate; suitable.
 17. Ape-like.
 18. Nick-name of an eastern university.
 19. A West Indian shrub; source of indigo (pl.).
 20. An island.
 20. A dairy product spelled backwards.
 21. The nick-name of a famous president.
 21. Used loosely to represent bacteria.
 22. Knights of Malta (abr.).
 22. A plateau.
 23. Behold!
 23. Greek goddess of dawn.
 24. Fruit trees.
 24. The elements composing nitric acid.
 25. A relative.
 25. The last three letters of the alphabet when the alphabet is recited backwards.
 26. Eagle's nest.
 26. Name of a state (abr.).
 27. A support.
 27. Something you can get along without.
 28. Trade name of a well known adhesive tape.
 28. The elements composing nitric acid.
 29. Domesticate; subdue.
 29. Elevated railway.
 30. Abr. for never perform idiomatically (unofficial).
 31. Tear or rend.
 31. Something you can get along without.
 32. Cigarettes.
 32. Slang for farmer's daughter.
 33. Other.
 33. Verbal.
 34. Calf.
 34. Precious stones.
 35. One less than a crowd.
 35. A man's nickname.
 36. East Indies (abr.).
 36. Swine (pl.).
 37. Place (abr.).
 37. Objective case of thou.
 38. In regard to.
 38. A point of the compass.
 39. Us.
 40. Father.
 41. Delves.
 42. An eastern university.

LOOKIT!

LOOKIT

To the first five boys or girls under ninety years of age who send to us the correct solution of this puzzle, solved under the Honor System with a time limit of one lecture period, we promise one licorice gum-drop. Go to it, Kiddies!

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Vital Importance in
Printing*

Our printing is the kind that makes a good impression—and our prices are no higher than what is charged for an inferior product

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Before the Show

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—and after

CIGARS

CIGARETTES

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NEXT TO THE CRESCENT

Everything for Men



Whatever a man wears will be found here—styled the way the best dressed fellows are wearing it. From cravats to new spring suits and topcoats, everything is made with authenticity. And those who study attire know that when something new and smart comes to town, it usually comes by the way of

BROWN & BROWN

CLOTHING
HABERDASHERY
HATS and SHOES

BROWN & BROWN

142 East State Street

**STUDENTS' LIVESTOCK SHOW
RIVALS THE INTERNATIONAL**

Exhibition Develops Into a Matter of Personal Pride

The most important feature of the an hus department's program for Farmers' Week is the students' livestock show, which will be held on Thursday, February 12. Each year this exhibit is the center of attraction, and this time, judging by the enthusiasm shown by the students, it bids fair to be better than ever.

The show is essentially a student affair, put on for the entertainment and instruction of the guests of the college. So much interest is shown by the students that it always develops into a matter of individual pride to fit the animals. More animals are being fitted this year than ever before. The men draw their animals by lot a month before the exhibition, and immediately begin scrubbing and brushing them into shape. Each day they are cleaned and trained, that they make the best impression on the judge. Many a tedious hour is spent making some wily calf lead well or stand squarely.

Dr. Gay to Judge

Dr. Carl W. Gay '99 will handle the judging part of the show. He is a graduate of the Veterinary College and for many years has been the head of the an hus department at the University of Ohio.

The usual livestock judging contest for high schools and state schools will be held on Thursday morning. The younger members of the state's farming communities show great interest in this feature of Farmers' Week and many schools are represented by teams each year.

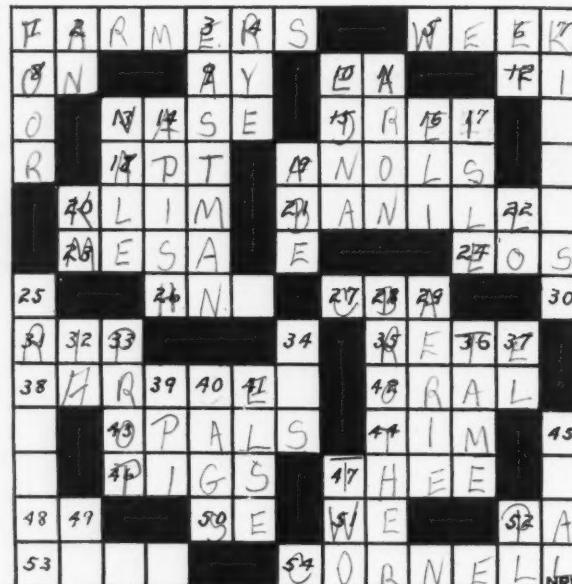
**EASTMAN STAGE ORATORS
CHOOSE TIMELY TOPICS**

The Eastman Stage Prize Speaking Contest will be held in Bailey Hall on the evening of February 12, during Farmers' Week.

At this time six would-be Daniel Websters will spit smoke and fire to the visiting farmers and incidentally to the listening judges. The orator with the most smoke receives a little token of victory amounting to one hundred dollars to be exact. The students participating and the subjects of their respective speeches follow: A. Ackerman '25, "Do We Want Another War?"; H. I. Frederick '25, "The St. Lawrence Ship Canal"; Miss J. Fried '25, "The International Spirit in Agriculture"; C. E. Paine '25, "Must We Lose the Country Church?"; Miss H. J. Smith '25, "The Rural School"; H. T. Huckle '26, "The Farm Bureau."

NOTED FORESTER SPEAKS

Dr. Carl A. Schenck, Forstmeister of Darmstadt, Germany, formerly director of Biltmore Forest Academy, and author of many books on forestry, addressed the Forestry Club at its meeting January 12. His topic was "Present Conditions in European Forests."



FARMERS' WEEK ATTRACTIONS

(Horizontal)

1. Those who till the soil.
2. Indefinite article.
3. Donator of a prize for public speaking.
4. Cereal grass.
5. A part of a year.
6. Conjunction (Lat.)
7. Ah!
8. A preposition.
9. A six letter word enacted Farmers' Week.
10. A degree conferred by the Engineering College.
11. A woman's name.
12. The twentieth letter of the alphabet.
13. A decorative vessel.
14. Three in German.
15. Appropriate; suitable.
16. A West Indian shrub; source of indigo (pl.).
17. A dairy product spelled backwards.
18. Used loosely to represent bacteria.
19. A plateau.
20. Greek goddess of dawn.
21. The elements composing nitric acid.
22. The last three letters of the alphabet when the alphabet is recited backwards.
23. Something you can get along without.
24. Tear or rend.
25. A net or network.
26. Slang for farmer's daughter.
27. Verbal.
28. Precious stones.
29. A man's nickname.
30. Swine (pl.).
31. Objective case of thou.
32. In regard to.
33. A point of the compass.
34. Us.
35. Father.
36. Delves.
37. An eastern university.
38. Elevated railway.
39. Abr. for never perform idiomatically (unofficial).
40. Cigarettes.
41. Other.
42. Calf.
43. One less than a crowd.
44. East Indies (abbr.).
45. Place (abbr.).

LOOKIT!

To the first five boys or girls under ninety years of age who send to us the correct solution of this puzzle, solved under the Honor System with a time limit of one lecture period, we promise one licorice gum-drop. Go to it, Kiddies!

(Vertical)

1. The number of sons a farmer needs.

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI February, 1925 No. 5

FARMERS' WEEK

There are few things that one can be sure of in this world of ours, but one of the few things is that Farmers' Week comes the first part of February. This year is no exception and every department is making plans for the biggest and best week ever. The students are preparing for it as well, in their Eastman stage, Kermis, and various committees.

Now right along with this comes the thought, "just what is our duty as students to Farmers' Week?" To many of us it means a week of leisure while to others it is a week of responsibility. It should be a week of responsibility to all of us, for by our attitude and actions during this week are we judged by our guests. Many do not yet seem to realize that these people who come to our college for a short week in search of knowledge in some form or another are really our guests and should be shown all the courtesy due a guest.

It is true that they will have some difficulty in finding the right lecture at the right time, but not a bit more so than some of us did as frosh, and one of the least things that we can do is to help them find their way around to the different buildings and lectures. In other words help to make them feel at home and that we care whether they have a good time during their stay here.

OUR ANNUAL BANQUET

It is high time to begin to think about attending the Ag Banquet, which will be given about the middle of March. Interest in this traditional affair has not been keen for the past few years, but it is hoped this year to revive the real old-time Ag sociability.

The first Ag banquet was given on June 11, 1891. The food served, with the exception of sugar, salt, and spices, was grown on the university farm and gardens. The program had a cover of oak, cut on the university farm. Therein we read a message which reflects the spirit of those days,

and which should re-awaken in us that just enthusiasm and pride in our college:

"The students of agriculture in Cornell University give this entertainment and banquet in honor of the promoters of agricultural education and in testimony of their belief that a world of usefulness and pleasure awaits the educated farmer. We must tell our friends of our enthusiasm for the generous life of the country. We must say that we believe in our ability to make good use of every lesson which the university has given us. We must say to every man that our first love is steadfast, our hopes are high, and our enthusiasm is great. Our hearts are so full that we must celebrate!"

A COOL RECEPTION

According to the weather bureau we have been having some quite cool weather recently. Nevertheless, anyone who has attempted to finish reports or other work in one of the college buildings after nine o'clock sure didn't have to look at the weather bureau report to realize it. We recognize the fact that it is too much to expect that all of the buildings be kept warm enough to enable one to study comfortably throughout the evening, but it most certainly would seem advisable to keep some of them warm, especially those where adding and other calculating machines are available.

It is practically impossible for all of the students to plan their work and be through before this time and it makes it a real hardship for those who must study later in the evening. Even the Ag "libe" is not exempt from the "cooling zephyrs" of winter evenings and it is with difficulty that one concentrates while combating such bodily discomforts. This is even more so when one realizes that it might be easily remedied.

REFUSE

One often wonders as he passes back and forth to classes and on other errands around the campus and sees the numerous posters "stuck up" on the various bulletin boards just what function to attend. But on closer examination he discovers that about two-thirds of the meetings, lectures, etc., have already taken place anywhere from two days to three weeks ago.

It is true that they serve a real need in bringing announcements of forms of recreation and improvement before the students, especially lectures and departmental club affairs. But it surely goes without saying that they rapidly lose their value from an artistic point of view as well as advertising. So why in the world can't those who so willingly and zealously spend their time and energy in placing the signs and posters around reserve a bit of it and accept the responsibility of taking them down? It most assuredly would add to the appearance of the campus and would be appreciated by all.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A champion bossy was Glista,
'Till she aged so they had to assista
To turn on her side;
She then up and died,
And all of the dairymen mista.
Ed Ible

In the meeting did he meet her, and
was information bent—
'Cause she looked so neat and pretty;
and so before he went,
By class he tried to place her,—asked
her, "Are you '26?"
I'll not repeat the answer, but—it
made a pretty fix!
Inosense A. Broad

The most noteworthy eclipse of the sun in this age took place on Saturday morning, January 24. It was staged by the meteorology department, to whom much credit is due for its success. If convenient they will plan another one as a special attraction for Farmers' Week.

BETTER COME!

Crank up the Liz, look up the trains,
Hitch up the mare, grab up the reins,
Join in the crowds who yearly come
To Farmers' Week, where things are
done
From pruning trees to culling hens,
Or filing saws an' fountain pens.
Don't hesitate, your friends are here,
Females and males from far and near.
There's good things here for both, you
bet,
No one has e'er regretted yet,
That he or she a week had given
To learning ways for better livin'.

GRANDAD

My Grandad is a queer old geezer, he wears a coonskin on his bezer. Each morn behind the door he roots, until he finds his old felt boots. Upon the woodbox edge he leans to stick his legs in home-made jeans. He talks a lot on conservation of all the waste heat of our nation; no body heat has Grandad lost since last September's early frost, for he wears his flannels week-days and Sundays, since Ma sewed on his heavy 'undies.' And yet he seldom goes outdoors 'cept t' help my Pa do chores. He'd rather sit by the kitchen fire and smoke cut-plug in his corn cob briar. I like t' visit with Grandad then; I ask him whv. an' where, an' when. "You should primp up," I said one day, "And change your old, moth-eaten way." This kinda riled him up I reckon, he looked at me fer half a second, and then this homely speech he made, which in my head has always stayed: "A cedar chest I never saw: the moths get in my burey draw. But if I was your age, boy, by Jed, I'd slick my hair down on my head, an' buy a swaller-tail er two, an' strut my stuff with the best o' you. For that's the time o' life to prance; hit the line hard, and dance, boy, dance!"

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**MISS DOMECON DRESSES UP
FOR FARMERS' WEEK GUESTS**

**Several Well Known Speakers Are
on Program**

The school of home economics is confident of putting on a good Farmers' Week program when it can promise such speakers as Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Nellie L. Perkins.

Mrs. Catt is nationally known as a leader in many lines of women's endeavor. She is noted for her part in the recent campaign for woman suffrage, and much of the credit for its success is due her.

Kids Can Come

A good part of the program will be given to the subject of children. There will be a nursery where the children may be left in competent care. Dr. Nellie Perkins, noted specialist in child psychology and training, will give a series of lectures on the training of children and the development of character. A nursery school will be conducted under her supervision in which visitors at Farmers' Week may have the opportunity of observing the methods used with the children. Special problems in child feeding and care also have places on the program.

Daily demonstrations of some of the more difficult features of food preparation will be given. Making bread of whole wheat flour, using garnishes, and the pastry tube to encourage appetite will be included. The household art department of the school of home

economics plans a fine exhibit of home made furnishings. Demonstrations and talks will be given on the selection of suitable colors and designs for rugs, hangings, curtains, and wall coverings.

Extensive exhibits of tested household appliances will be open to visitors at all times, and talks will be given on different kinds of household equipment.

**MANAGER OF HOTEL ITHACA
PLAYS HOST TO YE HOSTS**

Leonard C. Reulein, manager of the Ithaca Hotel, played host to "Ye Hosts" in the Dutch Kitchen on the evening of January 13. Harmonious entertainment was furnished by a sextet from the Glee Club.

Ring W. Lardner, the noted humorist, contributed to the occasion a letter of advice to prospective hotel managers. Another letter was read from J. S. Warren, editor of *Hotel Management*.

Mr. Reulein led the students on a trip of inspection through the hotel, after which coffee and sandwiches were served in the Dutch Kitchen.

ANOTHER FARMERS' WEEK

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer gave two lectures at the annual farmers' week of Purdue University. She was entertained at a Cornell dinner given in her honor.

**DALTON CROWNS ALFALFA
QUEEN OF LEGUME FAMILY**

**Encourages the Growing of Alfalfa
on New York State Farms**

Assistant Professor L. A. Dalton, of the agronomy department, is working with the county agents in putting on an alfalfa campaign in New York state, for the purpose of increasing the acreage of alfalfa where it is especially adapted, but where not enough is now being grown. Work has been started in Seneca, Livingston, Monroe, and Orleans Counties.

The campaign will probably run for several years. In the spring, farm visits will be made, and in the summer demonstrations and tours will be conducted.

In line with this work, Professor Dalton gave a talk from WGY January 12 on "Alfalfa, Queen of the Legume Family."

**"HY" WING DRINKS TOAST
TO BLACK AND WHITE KINE**

The New York State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Yates Hotel in Syracuse on January 13.

In the morning Professor "Hy" Wing, of the an hus department, did some instructive judging in the coliseum. He was toastmaster at the annual banquet at the Onondaga Hotel in the evening. Professor E. S. Savage gave the gathering a few ideas on "The Dairymen of the Future."

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J. F. FARRAR '25

I. DOMONKOS '26

February, 1925

**GUTHRIE FINDS VARIATIONS
IN BUTTER TESTING METHODS****Publishes An Article on the Question
Upholding Both Sides**

Several times within the past few years government officials have condemned carloads of butter which have proved to be up to standard by tests of the owners. In order to determine the cause of the different results in testing the butter, Professor E. S. Guthrie, of the dairy department, has done some experimenting on the methods of sampling the product.

As a result of his experiments, Dr. Guthrie has published in the *Journal of Dairy Science* an article entitled "The Trier Compared With the Wedge Method of Sampling Tub Butter." He has found great variations in the results of the tests with different samplers, and is working to obtain a uniform method of sampling by all dealers and officials.

MODEL FARM SHOP

Owing to the rapid decrease in the number of rural blacksmiths and carpenters, it has long been advocated by the rural engineering department that every farmer have a shop as well equipped as the size of his farm warrants. To impress this upon the students and upon our Farmers' Week guests, Assistant Professor L. M. Roehl is building a model farm shop in the rural engineering laboratory. The shop is being equipped with all

ordinary carpentry tools, a bench, a home made anvil, saw horses, and a forge. It will be exhibited during Farmers' Week.

**SHORTHORNS PLACED ON DIET
IN PREPARATION FOR DEBATE**

Wary shorthorns have shied at the prospect of a shorthorn banquet this year. As the result of action taken by the Stone Club at a meeting on January 13, the customary annual shorthorn feed will be dispensed with, and shorthorn minds have turned to preparations for the debate and speaking contest which is an annual feature of Farmers' Week. This debate has always been one of the hottest specials of the week, outside of the cafeteria soup served in Domecon. This is one of the last chances the men have to argue with each other, and consequently make the most of their opportunity.

The debating teams are busily occupied and loquacious individuals are being groomed by their respective clubs for the crucial test which will take place in Roberts Hall during Farmers' Week.

DOMECONERS DINE OUT

Each domecon family at the lodge goes out for dinner once during its six weeks of practice housekeeping. Hotel Ithaca was selected for the January party. Mrs. J. A. Boys and Miss B. Hunter, assistant professors of the domecon staff, were guests.

**PROFESSOR J. H. COMSTOCK
ON GLOBE TROTTING TRIP****Recently Sailed With Party of Friends
on Tour of World**

Professor and Mrs. J. H. Comstock were members of a party which started recently on a trip around the world. They sailed from New York through the Panama Canal to San Francisco, and from there to Honolulu. They expect to visit Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles before returning to New York.

The other members of the party were Professor Simon H. Gage '77, Dr. Mary Gage-Day, and Miss Belle Sherman of Ithaca.

**REFORESTATION EXHIBIT
SHOWN COLLEGE GUESTS**

Pictures and charts from the forestry department's State Fair exhibit, showing the way in which the Cornell woodlots have been managed with profit by the forestry department, will be shown to Farmers' Week visitors.

The exhibits will stress reforestation as advocated in the department's extension project for the past three years. Miniature forests, planted to scale, showing the varieties suitable for reforestation, will be the center of the exhibit. Besides this there will be the usual lectures by the members of the department staff on practical farm forestry.

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**TWO HOTEL STUDENTS
WILL STUDY IN EUROPE**

**Will Observe Continental Methods of
Managing Hostelries**

The first graduates of the hotel management course are A. W. Dunlap, of Philadelphia, and W. R. Needham, son of Professor J. G. Needham.

They have finished their studies in Cornell, but not in hotel management. Both have decided to learn how the Europeans hop bells and take tips. They expect not only to learn new ideas in institution management, but incidentally to find a wife apiece to keep them in good spirits.

After their graduation this month they will leave for Europe on the *George Washington*, February 11, to continue their studies in the leading continental hotels.

Their work will start in Nice, well known French winter resort. At the close of the season in southern France, they will study at the Crillon and the Vendome hotels in Paris, the Adlon in Berlin, the Grand Hotel de Russie in Rome, the Suvretta House in St. Moritz, the Hyde Park and the Savoy hotels in London, and several other of the best known European hosteries.

CONFERENCE CLAIMS EXPERTS

Assistant Professors Lucile Brewer and Flora Thurston, and Misses E. Hollen and D. Sonnenday of the home economics staff, will attend the East-

ern States Extension Conference of specialists in nutrition and dairy husbandry in New York, February 24-26. Miss Thurston is chairman of the nutrition section. The purpose of the conference is to discuss methods used in the various projects.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

At the annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science, held at Washington, D. C., Professor H. C. Thompson, of the vegetable gardening department, was elected president, and Professor A. J. Heinicke, of the pomology department, was elected vice-president for the coming year.

Dean Veranus A. Moore '87, of the Veterinary College, is credited with the discovery of the cause of the serious disease of poultry, for combating which Congress has appropriated \$100,000. Dr. Moore has discovered most of the facts which are now known about the disease.

Members of the home economics staff broadcast from WGY at Schenectady on the second Monday of each month. On January 12 Assistant Professor Helen Canon spoke on "What Uncle Sam Offers Home Makers."

T. W. Gerity, of S. W. Straus & Co., recently lectured on stocks and bonds to Miss R. Kellogg's class in economics of the household.

**ALLEN AND SAVAGE ROUSE
ENTHUSIASM AT ROUND UP**

**Members of Club Choose Animals for
Farmers' Week Show**

The most enthusiastic meeting of the Round Up Club this term was held in the meeting rooms in the an hus building on January 6.

President "Bob" Mitchell '26 introduced Assistant Professor "Charlie" Allen, who gave some sidelights on the coming students' livestock show during Farmers' Week. Professor E. S. Savage talked on "The Creation of Enthusiasm."

The members of the club drew for the animals which they are to show during the exhibition.

President Mitchell announced that a representative of some seaport concern would lecture on the benefits of fish meal at the next meeting of the club.

**GROWERS ARE ENLIGHTENED
BY VEGETABLE GARDENERS**

At a meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association in Albany on January 13, Professor Paul Work, of the vegetable gardening department, talked on "Greenhouse Tomatoes"; Professor H. W. Schneck spoke on "Celery and Asparagus"; and Professor E. L. Worthen, of the agronomy department, discussed "Fertilizer Practices for Vegetable Growers."

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1925

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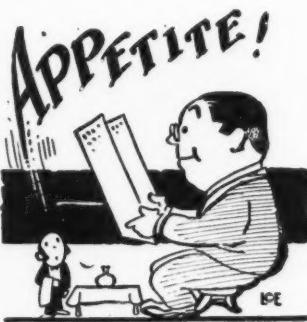
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FEBRUARY 15-18—

NORMA TALMADGE
in
"SECRETS"

* * *

Coming—"HIS HOUR"

Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new ideas and to see old friends at
Cornell's Farmers' Week

There's no use urging Countryman readers to meet at Ithaca,
they come anyhow. But the college would like to ask them
to constitute a committee on hospitality to invite

Friends and Neighbors

to visit the College of Agriculture and share the good things
that are presented there for "All the Family"

Farmers Week at Cornell

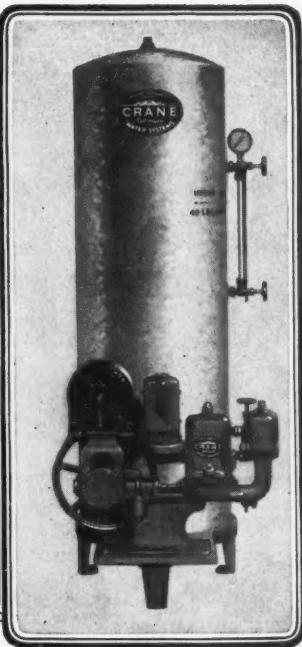
February 9 - 14, 1925

New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

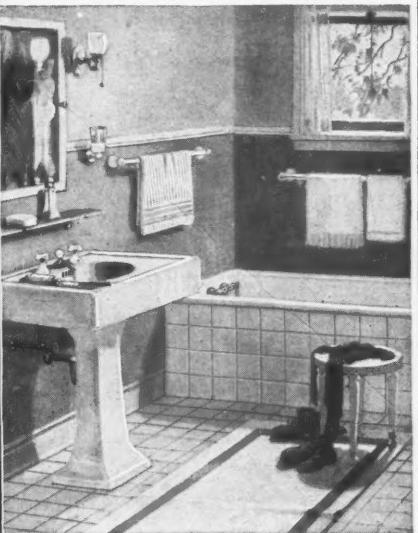
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Running water for all old and new farm needs at low cost with a Crane Automatic System

Modern farming has one big objective—to make every acre produce more with less outlay of time, money and human effort.

The old hand pump, the undependable windmill, the drudgery of wash day, the occasional, inconvenient bath are vanishing from country life. In their place has come the motor-driven pump and water system, the handy laundry, the comfortable bathroom and the self-filling trough in barnyard and feed lot.

When your choice of a water system is based on dependable service, low initial cost and small operating expense, a Crane automatic system, moderate in price and running for a few cents daily, merits investigation.

The Crane automatic water system is simple, compact. It comes to you ready to install in a day. The automatic pump is driven by a small electric motor or a sturdy gasoline engine. The electric pump is entirely automatic, starting when the pressure drops. The gasoline unit ceases pumping when the pressure is restored.

Motor, pump and tank require little space. They can be placed in the cellar or at any point where they will do their work most easily and cheaply. And they will take water from open or driven well, from cistern, from lake or spring.

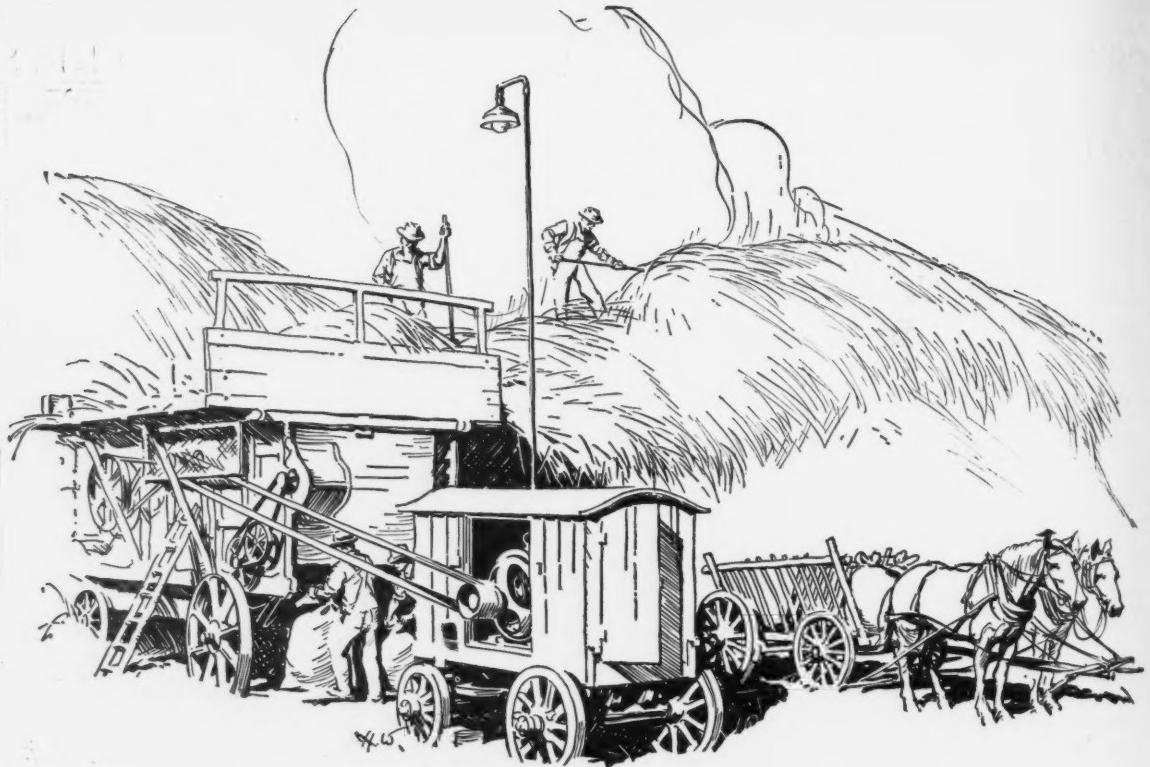
See the plumbing contractor or hardware man who handles Crane products, or write to Crane Co. for "Comfort and Health for Farm Homes."

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Farm Electrification *a challenge and a responsibility*

The problem of electrifying the farm is a challenge both to scientific agriculture and to electric engineering. With agriculturists and engineers joining forces in solving this problem, the possibilities of farm electrification are limited only by man's ingenuity.

This splendid opportunity to serve the farm and benefit the entire country is not being overlooked either by the agriculturists or others interested. A committee composed of eight great organizations has been studying and carrying on experiments seeking solutions to these problems.

This general committee and local com-

mittees in twelve states have before them, among others, the problems of:

The lowering of farm production and marketing costs by the wholesale application of electric power.

The raising of the farmers' standards of living by the introduction of electrical conveniences.

The closer relation of the farmer to industry and transportation through the interconnection of electrical distribution systems and the wider use of electric power.

These studies and the solutions which are expected to result must have a profound effect upon every community.

Write for the attractive booklet on farm electrification which will be mailed to you without cost. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor.

The committee mentioned above is composed of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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Ditch with Dynamite

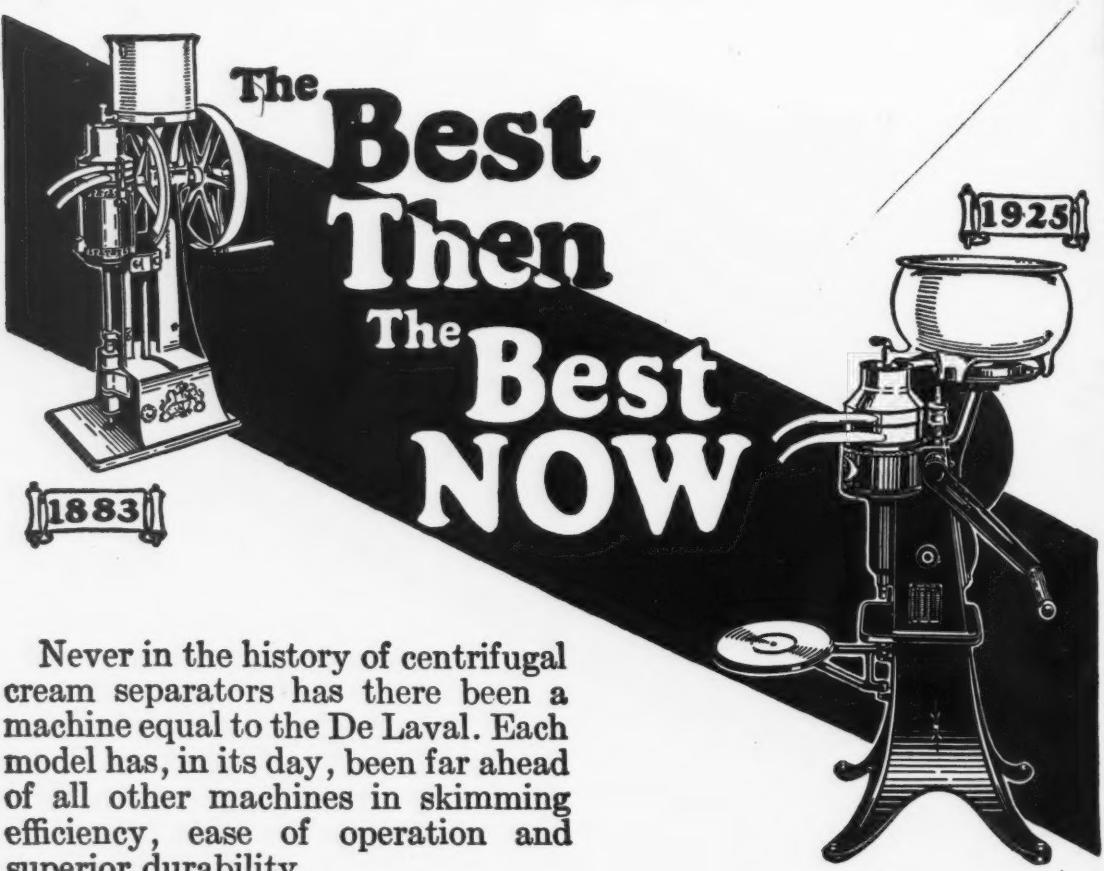
EVEN if you don't know what a stick of dynamite looks like, you can use explosives successfully in draining your unproductive swamp land. "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite" is a seventy-six-page booklet that tells you how. Write for a free copy.

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